The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1684 | MASSILLON, OHIO, JANUARY 12, 1893 | XXXI—NO. 40.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealer in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S Hunt, President; C Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1852 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

Traveler's Register

Trains leave and depart on Standord time 33 minutes slower than city time,

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING

NORTH.

No. 34 (starts here)	4:25 a. m.
No. 36	9:27 a. m.
No. 38, daily	3:50 p. m.
No. 42 (stops here)	6:30 p. m.
No. 72, local	9:27 a. m.

SOUTH.

No. 31 (starts here)	6:30 a. m.
No. 35, daily	10:21 a. m.
No. 37	3:50 p. m.
No. 39 (stops here)	7:55 p. m.
No. 73, local	12:35 p. m.

Train No. 35 only runs as far as Uhrichsville. Nos. 41 and 37 run through to Wheeling.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE.

GOING TOWARD TOLEDO.

No. 2 (starts here)	4:35 a. m.
No. 4	8:45 a. m.
No. 6	1:07 p. m.
No. 8 (stops here.)	7:30 p. m.

GOING TOWARD WHEELING.

No. 1 (starts here)	6:15 a. m.
No. 5	1:12 p. m.
No. 7	6:35 p. m.
No. 6 (stops here)	10:55 p. m.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route at Orrville.

NORTH	SOUTH.
No. 35, Exp...9:44 a. m.	No 2 Exp...10:23 a. m.
" 27, Exp...4:05 a. m.	" 38 Exp...3:37 p. m.
" 3, Exp...3:05 p. m.	" 26, Exp...10:42 p. m.
" 7, Exp...7:53 p. m.	" 8, Exp...7:20 a. m.

Train 5 (Cleveland Express) leaves Orrville at 7:20 a. m., (connecting with P. Ft. W. & C. No 10 from the West), Akron 8:20 a. m., arriving at Cleveland 10:10 a. m. No. 4 returning leaves Cleveland at 5:25 p. m., arriving at Akron 5:05 p. m., Orrville at 5:55 p. m., making direct connection with P., F. W. & C. No. 3 for Wooster Shreve and all points west.

Trains 27, 28, 2 and 3 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 27 and 28 have through Pullman sleepers between Cleveland, Akron and Cincinnati.

CLEVELAND CANTON & SOUTHERN R. R.

GOING NORTH

Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. 6:25 a. m Leave Canton at 7:25 a. m., arrive at Cleveland 9:25 a. m. Leave Massillon via C. M. E Ry., 8:25 a. m., leave Canton at 9:05 a. m., arrive at Cleveland at 12 noon. Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. at 3:25 p. m., leave Canton at 4:23 p. m., arrive Cleveland 6:30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH

Leave Cleveland at 7:00 a. m., arrive at Canton 9:06 a. m., arrive at Massillon at 10:25 a. m. via C. M. E. Ry. Leave Cleveland at 3:00 p. m., arrive at Canton at 5:07 p. m., Massillon 16:25 p. m., via C. M. E. Ry. Leave Cleveland 6:05 p. m., arrive at Canton 8:14 p. m., arrive at Massillon at 9:25 p. m., via C. M. E. Ry.

Note fast time only 2:05 from Canton to Cleveland.

Single and round trip tickets for Cleveland have been placed on sale at Bahney Spalding Co.'s, 20 East Main street.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Cars depart on city (sun) time.

Regular trains between Massillon and Canton leave from city park hourly. 6 o'clock a. m. to 11 o'clock p. m. Trains returning leave from the public square, Canton, on the even hours, from 6 o'clock a. m, until 11 p. m.

LAKE PASSENGERS.

Take regular trains hourly.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

For special service or more particular information inquire of

F. H. KILLINGER,
General Agent,
Massillon, O.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lame Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Shiloh's Vitalizer 'SAVED MY LIFE.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? Try this Remedy. It will relieve and Cure you. Price 50 cts. This Inhaler for its successful treatment is furnished free. Shiloh's Remedies are sold by us on a guarantee to give satisfaction.

ANOTHER SHOCK.

All the Members of the French Ministry Resign.

PARIS WILD WITH RAGE.

President Carnot Still Sticks to Ribot for His Premier.

Culmination of the Differences in the Cabinet Concerning the Arrest of Ex-Minister Baihut—The Government Charged with Bad Faith—Intense Interest in the Trials of the Implicated Men.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The French ministry has resigned owing to differences in the cabinet on the arrest of ex-Minister of Public Works Baihut and other matters. The greatest excitement prevails and people throng the streets. The police are out in force and dispersing crowds. President Carnot has charged M. Ribot with the duty of reconstructing the ministry.

It is stated that M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, opposed the arrest of M. Baihut, at a council held in the Elysee yesterday, and threatened to resign in case the arrest should be made It is openly charged that the president and M.

PRESIDENT CARNOT.

Ribot are not in earnest in the Panama prosecutions, and that they have no intention of taking the bribe takers to trial, and the prosecution of De Lesseps, Fontane, Cottu and Eiffel will be nothing more than a farce. It is also charged that efforts are being made to postpone the exposure of certain guilty parties until the law of proscription will have taken effect.

After the resignations were announced the following statement was given out: At a cabinet council held in the Elysee yesterday, Premier Ribot announced to President Carnot that he and his colleagues recognized that it was necessary to reform the cabinet. The ministers thereupon collectively presented their resignations to President Carnot, and the president charged M. Ribot, as stated, with the duty of reconstructing the ministry. It is understood that M. Ribot will retain the office of premier, but will exchange the ministry of foreign affairs for the ministry of the interior. It is also reported that M. Loubet, minister of the interior, and M. de Freycinet, minister of war, will probably not be found in the reconstructed cabinet.

The Retiring Ministry.

The retiring ministry is as follows: M. Ribot, premier and minister for foreign affairs; M. Loubet, minister of the interior; M. Bourgeois, minister of justice and public worship; M. Tirard, minister of finance; M. de Freycinet, minister for war; M. Burdeau, minister of marine and minister for the colonies; M. Dupuy, minister of public instruction; M. Develle, minister of agriculture; M. Sarrien, minister of commerce; M. Viette, minister of public works.

The ministry which has resigned was the same as the old ministry of M. Loubet, with the relative situations of its members changed and without M. Ricard and M. Roche. M. Bourgeois is a man of firm character, and, being a Parisian, his head is not easily turned He belongs to an intelligent, old-fashioned family and is an active man. Energy is with him always tempered discretion. There can be no doubt about the sincerity and advanced quality of his republicanism

As M Loubet stays where he was the provinces will know that his speech which was posted a few weeks ago on the door of every mayoralty is still the rule by which the prefectoral administration is to guide its conduct

M. Dupuy, minister of public instruction, is of the town of Puy, in Averne He spent many years as a lyceum professor in provincial towns and was for some time a sub-rector at a high school at Ajaccio M Bourgeois thought him the best man for the department which he has just resigned His report on the budget of secondary education last session was an able one Like most university professors, he is free from the canker of love of luxury and shades of politics. M. Dupuy graduated at the Ecole Normale des Hautes Etudes.

M. Tirard, minister of finance, who has held that place since the resignation of M Rouvier, is well known, having held that office, as well as the office of agriculture and commerce, in previous cabinets Taken as a whole, the ministry was a highly respectable one, with a man of great distinction at his head

The Bribery Trial.

Intense interest is manifested in the trial of the men who are charged with complicity in the Panama affair. Article 406 of the French code, which deals with the misdemeanors mentioned in the charges against M Charles de Lesseps and his associates, declares that "whosoever by using a false name or a false title, or by employing fraudulent manœuvres to cause belief in any enterprises, imaginary credit or power, or hope or fear for a chimerical success, accident, or any other event, shall cause to [illegible] daily.

red to him funds, bonds, bills, promissory notes or receipts, and shall by this means have swindled or tried to swindle another party from all or a portion of his fortune, shall be punished with imprisonment for at least one year and five years at most, and a fine of not less than 50 francs and not exceeding 5,000 francs." The culprit may also be deprived of civil rights for five years to ten years. The other articles are of a correlative character, dealing with the embezzlement of shares and the punishment of accomplices.

The parliamentary commission of inquiry has discovered a hiatus in the sequence of the canal company's check stubs. Nearly 250 of the stubs are missing, and it has transpired that in every case a large sum was involved. One of the checks in question was for 100,000 francs; others for sums ranging between 40,000 and 70,000. If the stubs of these checks are not found Felix Cottu and Marius Fontane as directors of the canal company will be liable to imprisonment for three years each. They are suspected of having destroyed the stubs so as to protect their reactionist friends.

The report of the parliamentary Panama commissions of 1886 and 1888 have been presented before the commission of inquiry. They show that President Carnot refused to support the lottery bill, and that M. Sarrien also disclaimed all responsibility in the matter. M. de Freycinet admitted that the money asked for would not finish the canal, and, when reproached by a fellow committeeman with being frightened by the responsibility which the government would incur, explained that the government granted merely faculative permission without assuming any guarantee M. Baihut, who introduced the bill in the chamber, expressed the opinion that the government had become involved in the matter through sending M Rousseau to the isthmus. He believed that the canal could ne completed and thought it would be most reprehensible to thwart the plan so far advanced

THE GREAT TRIAL OPENED.

Charles De Lesseps Gives His Testimony in the Canal Frauds.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The great trial was opened in the first chamber of the court of cessation, as the court of appeals is called, M. Perivier presiding.

A certificate that Count de Lesseps was physically unable to be present was submitted to the court. The procureur general asked, nevertheless, that judgment by default be given and the court granted this motion.

Charles de Lesseps was the first of the defendant directors examined. He was pale but self-possessed and answered all questions with slow painstaking precision. He made a long statement first as to the organization of the Panama company. His father, he acknowledged, had sold his founder's shares in the canal, but not for the purpose of withdrawing his money from the enterprise. In every case Count de Lesseps had turned such shares into money merely that he might subscribe for a new issue. On the whole de Lesseps had invested much more money in the Panama enterprise than he had withdrawn. Charles De Lesseps added that his own founder's had been been bought by his father for 200,000 francs which had been used by his father subscribing for a subsequent issue.

CAN FLY AND FLOAT.

A St. Louis Genius to the Front with Another Airship.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—Another air ship has been projected by a St. Louis inventor, and negotiations are said to be under way with wealthy men looking to the building of an experimental outfit and a probable sale of the patent. M Grensefelder has just received his papers from Washington certifying to his patent rights. The ship will be a cigar-shaped affair, 100 feet long and 30 feet in diameter at the widest part. It will hold 35,000 feet of cubic gas and it will carry 2,890 pounds.

The main feature of this invention will be that it can be steered. There are several other mechanical innovations for which great results are promised. The invention varies from most airships in that it can float on the water. The framework will be steel or aluminum, the ribs being covered by a light air-tight covering, which will receive several coats of varnish The gas will be stored in a chamber at each end, space for a cabin being in the middle. In the cabin the electric motor, anchor and all the other mechanism will find a lodgement. A strong partition will separate the machine and passenger quarters

Dr Briggs Formally Acquitted

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Dr Briggs was formally acquitted of heresy at yesterday's meeting of the New York presbytery. The report of the special committee, which was adopted concludes as follows: "Therefore, without expressing approval of the critical or theological views embodied in the inaugural address or the manner in which they have been expressed and illustrated the presbytery pronounces the Rev Charles A Briggs, D. D, fully acquitted of the offenses alleged against him, the several charges and specifications accepted for probation having been not sustained." Colonel McCook, of the prosecution committee announced that he would appeal the case to the general assembly

Chattanooga Molders May Strike

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 11.—There is trouble among the union molders and a strike is imminent. President Fox, of Cincinnati, and Executive Committeeman James Diamond, of Nashville, have arrived here. The complaint is on the proposition to pay by piece work, to which the men object, saying it will cut their pay down from $2.75, the ruling rate, to $1.40. There are 150 men interested and a walk-out may ensue

Allowed Five Hundred Dollars.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—It was stated last night that the state's accounting officers would not allow more than $500 for the contingent expenses of the electoral college, which met here Monday. They stand upon a strict construction of the act of 1929. This will leave a number of clerks and assistants without compensation

MURPHY IT IS.

New York Democrats Nominate Him for U. S. Senator.

A ONE SIDED AFFAIR.

The Troy Man's Friends Have Matters Their Own Way.

Congressman Bourke Cockran Is Honored by Receiving a Few Votes—How the Result Was Reached—Confidence in the Hill Camp Had Not at All Diminished Senator McClelland's Protest.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Edward Murphy, Jr., was last night made the nominee for United States senator by the Democratic caucus His supporters dwelt eloquently on his sturdy Democracy and his services to the party and painted with liberal adjectives his manifold virtues and statesmanlike qualities as they saw them Yet the caucus was not unanimous. Two Democratic state senators, Charles P McClellan, of Westchester county and William L. Brown, of New York, stepped out and spoke earnestly in protest of the candidate of the machine. They offered the name of Congressman W Bourke Cockran as a worthy candidate for the honor When it came to a ballot three assemblymen voted with them for Mr Cockran. These three were Messrs Frazer, of Westchester, Kempner, of New York, and Searing, of Queens The vote stood 85 to 5, and the caucus adjourned without making it unanimous

Senator Jacob A Canter, of New York, Hill's lieutenant on the floor of the senate and the leader of the minority for years, rose to nominate Mr Murphy. Mr. Canter reviewed the career of Mr. Murphy, saying that in every campaign in which he had participated he had secured victory for his party and eulogizing his service and placed him formally in nomination. Assemblyman Keenan let loose floods of praise in seconding the nomination, and wound up with these words: "It is only fitting and just that the Democratic party should honor Mr Murphy with his nomination. We may be sure that with Grover Cleveland at the helm and David B. Hill, that Democrat of all Democrats, and Edward Murphy, Jr., as willing and hearty co-workers, our state will again take its place in the federal constitution as its bright imperial star."

Senator McClelland then made his protest, saying: "I think I appreciate the importance of the occasion that calls us together. I also appreciate the importance of what I am about to do. I would be glad [illegible] with the majority of my legislative associates tonight. I am not authorized to present any candidate to this caucus, but I have in mind a gentleman in public life who, I believe, would make an ideal United States senator. In this day and generation the Democratic party has greater interests at stake than the spoils of office. The people of the United States in no uncertain sound declared at the last election in favor of Grover Cleveland and Grover Cleveland's policy, and I believe the man to be selected as senator from this state should be competent to and and maintain him in carrying out the policy of which he is the especial champion. While I have an opportunity, I shall cast my vote for Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, who I believe is the choice of the Democracy of the state of New York. I say now, and I say it with emphasis, if the representatives of the people had been allowed to come here without pressure that their choice would have been the gentleman whom I have named."

Senator Brown then arose and indorsed the nomination of Mr. Cockran, who, eulogized as a man who'd make a senator of whom the state might well be proud I appeal to you not to sacrifice the state to carry out the obligation owed to a friend. Grover Cleveland has spoken on this subject and I adhere to him I will stand by him to the end of his term.

Senator Canter read a telegram from Congressman Cockran to Lieutenant Governor Sheehan saying that he was not a candidate for the senatorship and that no one had authority to present his name A vote was taken after Assemblyman Kempner and Senator Rosch had washed a little dirty linen in public

Unable to Secure a Jury

CHEYENNE, Wy., Jan. 11.—In four days 209 talesmen have been called for jury service in the trial of the blue blooded regulators. Twenty-three have been peremptorily challenged and not one accepted by both sides. At this rate 3,764 talesmen will be required and the county has only about 2,000. The outlook is discouraging to the prosecution In case a jury cannot be secured the defendants will be dismissed. There are 881 peremptory challenges to be used

The people of Johnson county Wy. have decided to drop the suits against the invading cattlemen as it would bankrupt the county to try them

James Andrews, a farmer living near Lima O., has brought suit against the Chicago and Erie Railroad company for the killing of his wife a few weeks ago

It is announced in San Francisco that Miss Virginia Fair, better known as Birdie, is engaged to be married soon to Prince Poniatowski grandson of the king of Poland

The Canadian fisheries department has received a report from their officers in British Columbia, stating that the salmon pack on the Fraser river for 1892 was the smallest in many years

C R Carter, who six years ago was sentenced at Mt Vernon, Mo., to be hanged for the murder of Robert Crockett and who escaped from custody before the sentence could be executed, has been arrested in Portland Or

A systematic robbery by which the Cramer Dry Plate company of St Louis in the last three years has lost silver valued at $6,000, has been revealed through the arrest of Anthony Weiss, alias Dehm; Julian Miller, alias Warth, and Nicholas Schmidt on the charge of larceny. Other arrests may follow

THEY DO NOT WANT A CHANGE.

Congressmen Satisfied with the Present Way—No Altering of Official Terms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—In the house yesterday after a sharp and decisive contest the opponents of the bill allowing the Norfolk and Western Railroad company to extend its lines into the District of Columbia, gracefully admitted themselves defeated and the bill was passed without a division.

All the business days of the present week were assigned by the committee on rules to various committees The joint resolution changing the time for the meeting of congress and for the inauguration of the president gave rise to a rather interesting discussion.

Mr. Cockran, Democrat, of New York, led the opposition to the measure Mr. Cockran said that it was quite true that the proposition provided for the coming in of a congress to settle the very questions which had arisen in the election of the members themselves, and that was his objection to it The superiority of the constitution as it stood as against the constitution as it would be under the operation of this amendment was that the congress which under the existing constitution must pass upon all questions relating to a presidential succession had been chosen two years before the question could arise

This measure would substitute for that a body chosen in the very contest out of which had arisen the dispute with regard to the presidential succession

Mr Crain, of Texas—A congress chosen by the people

Mr. Cockran—Chosen by the people, but chosen in the very contest out of which the presidential dispute arises

The questions upon which the validity of the election of a presidential candidate would be disputed would arise on the election of every member of the house of representatives Instead of having a well ordered, well regulated method which has settled more than one question of presidential succession, which has given to this country from the day of its foundation a long line of rulers whose authority was never questioned by any department of the government, you are going to open wide a breach in the constitutional system through which disputes of every character may enter, disputes which may cast a doubt for years upon the title of a president and even array the people of the country into hostile camps, warring against each other to settle by arms a question which there will be no tribunal to settle by peaceful methods If there were any grave inconveniences arising under the existing method of doing business; if, in view of a perilous crisis, we were called upon to devise some means by which the country might escape the danger, the criticism I now make might not be as conclusive as it is. But I believe no reason can be advanced in favor of this proposition beyond the prompting toward fanciful experiments, which seems to be inseparable from the human race.

The constitution, continued Mr. Cockran, was an instrument which should not be lightly tampered with. The country had had an instance in the Tilden-Hayes contest, when a man who had never been elected president had been seated in the presidential chair. And yet there had been no jar to the constitution.

Mr. Springer, Democrat, of Illinois, believed that the reforms proposed by the joint resolution would conduce to the prosperity and well being of the people.

Mr. Reed, Republican, of Maine, seconded Cockran's attack upon the measure and made one of his characteristic speeches—vigorous and witty. If the house, he said, wanted to do business it could find plenty of time to do it; if it did not wish to do business it could find eternity not to do it in

The vote then came on ordering the joint resolution to a third reading. The vote resulted: Yeas, 49; nays, 121; thus defeating the measure. The house then adjourned.

Castiron Quarantine Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the secretary of the treasury and the marine hospital service was passed by the senate yesterday. An important amendment was adopted to the section giving the president power to suspend immigration from infected countries, and now the section gives to the president power not to suspend immigration, but to prohibit in whole or in part the introduction of persons and property.

After the quarantine bill was passed the special order, the bill prohibiting immigration for one year, was permitted to lapse The anti-options bill was then taken up and Mr Vilas, Democrat, of Wisconsin, completed his argument against it There was no action on the bill, the senate adjourning for lack of a quorum

Not Forming a Wire Trust

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan 11.—Officials of the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing company announce that they are not a party to a scheme outlined in a dispatch from Pittsburg for a combination of wire wire ropes and cut nail manufacturers. A Chicago dispatch says that General Manager Gates, of the Consolidated Steel Wire company, denies the report that an attempt is being made to form a wire trust

Sunday Opening Arguments Heard

WASHINGTON, Jan 11.—The hearings before the World's Columbian exposition committee of the house, on the Sunday opening question, are in progress. Speeches in favor of Sunday opening were made by Mayor Washburn and Alderman Sexton, of Chicago, and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor

Ohio's New Enterprises.

COLUMBUS, Jan 11.—The following articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the secretary of state: The Westwood Brick company, Westwood, capital stock $25,000; the Fraternal Building and Savings company, Van Wert, capital stock $300,000, the Orrville Light Heat and Power company, Orrville, capital stock $20,000; the Roseville Brick and Terra Cotta company, Roseville increase of capital stock from $25,000 to $35,000 the Brickworkers Beneficial Association of Zanesville; the Canton Steel Roofing company Canton, increase of capital stock from $100,000 to $150,000 the Mt Zion Baptist church, of Oberlin the Lancaster Electric Railway company, Lancaster capital stock $100,000 the Toronto Independent tank Toronto the Columbus Mercantile company Columbus capital stock $50,000

TEN ARE GUILTY.

The Verdict in the Duquesne Riot Cases In.

ONLY ONE IS ACQUITTED.

Two Found Guilty of Unlawful Assembly and the Others of Riot.

A Great Surprise Was the Finding—A Verdict of Acquittal Expected—What the Attorneys Have to Say—Lawyer Brennen to Take an Appeal What the Sentence Can Be.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 11.—The jury in the case against the thirteen Duquesne strikers charged with riot returned a sealed verdict yesterday, which was opened and read by the clerk The verdict was that Harry Naughton, James Essler, John J Bennett, Jacob Baker, Emily Cotz, F P. Hogan, John Haws, Martin Kennedy, William Nollen and John McLean are guilty of riot. John Nelson not guilty; James B Gibson and John Wiper guilty of unlawful assembly

The verdict created much surprise, as it was generally believed it would be not guilty, especially when the jury took such a short time, only twenty minutes to agree.

The defendants were Harry Naughton, James B. Gibson, James Essler, John Wiper, John Nelson, John J Bennett, Emily Cotz, F P. Hogan, John Haws, Martin Kennedy, William Nollen and John McLean. About seventeen others were indicted, but the officers were unable to find them. All of the defendants are young men.

The defendants were charged with riot and unlawful assembly on the morning of Aug. 4, last year, at the Duquesne Steel works. It was in evidence that they were among the Duquesne Steel works strikers, and after a meeting of the Amalgamated association lodge the night of Aug. 3 assembled on the streets near the company's property, where some of them remained on watch all night, and early next morning about 150 assembled near the gates of the mill and stopped or attempted to stop all men from going to work.

A number of the men were armed with clubs and other weapons and several of the men who wished to work were assaulted. John Morrison was severely injured and driven away from the works. The trial was commenced Jan. 5, and counsel for the defense moved to quash the indictment, but the motion was overruled and the trial proceeded. About ten witnesses were examined for the prosecution and about forty for the defense. The case was vigorously fought.

The verdict is looked upon as a great victory for the prosecution, and is the first case growing out of the Homestead trouble where a conviction has been secured. The prosecution was conducted by Captain Breck and John S. Robb, Esq. Captain Breck was greatly pleased at the result and said he had not expected, when he heard the evidence, to convict Nelson, who was only an onlooker. W. J. Brennen, counsel for the defense, was greatly surprised and will at once move for a new trial.

The punishment is the same for riot as unlawful assembly, the maximum being $500 and two years to jail or the workhouse

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Senator Brice Electrifies the Solons with a Brief Address.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 11.—Senator Brice visited the legislature yesterday and briefly addressed both houses. He complimented both the senators and the representatives on their work and told the former that he was paying much attention to the immigration question and would like to be advised of the views of his constituents whether it was regarded as best to totally suspend immigration for a stated period or to place permanent restrictions on the enormous flow of foreign population. The senate did not [illegible] and adjourned as soon as Senator Brice finished his remarks.

The house passed Mr. Daugherty's house bill, introduced last winter and intended as a thrust at the then state school commissioner, C. C. Miller, who declined to resign the superintendency of the Sandusky schools while serving as commissioner. It prohibits the commissioner from holding a position as superintendent or teacher in a public or private school.

Mr. Graff's bill prohibiting shanty-boats from remaining anchored to shore for more than thirty-six hours, unless the consent of the owner of the property adjoining is obtained, was passed

Mr. Eckley introduced a bill revoking the charter of the Seneca County Mutual Fire Insurance company.

Mr Green put in a bill requiring that bills of exception shall be filed within fifty days after the decision of the application for a new trial, instead of within fifty days of the decision of the case itself

The house bill providing for the payment of a sugar beet bounty was on the calendar for third reading, but was recommitted to the finance committee.

Representative Holcomb's bill imposing a collateral inheritance tax was the subject of a prolonged discussion in the house. Mr. Forbes thought the bill a species of anarchism. It was simply standing upon the grave of a man and robbing him. It would be far more manly, he thought, to hold a man up when he was alive and could defend himself. Mr. Lampson favored the exemption of small inheritances. Several amendments were offered and all were made the special order for Wednesday

GENERAL BUTLER DEAD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 10 a. m.—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler died at 1:30 his morning of pneumonia. He had not been feeling well for several weeks past, but his condition was not considered serious He retired about 11

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

o'clock last night, and shortly after midnight he was heard coughing. A physician was at once summoned, but before he arrived the general was dead. Two children survive him, Mrs. Ames, the wife of ex Governor Ames, of Massachusetts, and Daniel Butler, of Lowell, Mass.

SENATOR KENNA PASSES AWAY.

After Weeks of Suffering the End Comes This Morning.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Senator John E. Kenna, of West Virginia, died at three o'clock this morning, of heart disease, from which he has been a sufferer for many years. He was 60 years of age.

TO REACH THE ASYLUM SITE.

An Engineer Looking Up a Route for a Fort Wayne Switch.

Civil Engineer B V Somerville, of Pittsburg, who is in the employ of the P., F. W. & C. railway, was in the city yesterday and made an inspection of the land lying between the tracks of that road and the new asylum site for the purpose of locating a suitable line for a switch, which the Pennsylvania Company anticipate constructing in the spring, so as to be able to unload the building material directly upon the asylum grounds.

Mr. Somerville stated to an INDEPENDENT representative this morning that it was his opinion that the most suitable place to open the switch was about one mile east of Massillon. The distance to the asylum grounds from that point would be much further than from some place nearer the Ft. Wayne station, but as the land over the route is almost level the entire distance, the work of constructing the switch could be accomplished with greater ease and less expense.

The construction of this switch will relieve the Warthorst Stone Company, of this city, of a difficulty which confronted them in competing with other companies in bidding for the furnishing of stone for the new asylum buildings. Had the Ft. Wayne company decided not to build a switch the Warthorst Company could only have reached the grounds by first loading on the Ft. Wayne cars, then transferring to the C., L & W. road, and at Justus again transfer to the C., C. & S., and arrive at the site over the latter company's switch. This roundabout method of carrying the stone to a point only two miles distant from the quarries would have, by reason of the expense of transfer, prevented the Warthorst Company from bidding.

Real Merit

Is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more,—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses by virtue of the Peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredient used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus Peculiar to Itself and absolutely unequalled in its power as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving nerve strength.

Many New Ideas

In the home cure of diseases, accidents, and how to treat them, and many hints of value to the sick will be found in Dr. Kaufmann's great Medical Works; elegant illustrations. Send three 2 cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quot: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and healthy women." Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drugstore, regular size, 50c. and $1.00

Let Me Show You

what a saving I have made during the last year by being my own doctor. Last year I paid out $96.25 for doctors and their medicine; this year I paid $5.00 for six bottles of Sulphur Bitters, and they have kept health in my whole family. They are the best and purest medicine ever made.—Charles King, 64 Temple Street, Boston, Mass.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Chattanooga

BY F. A. MITCHEL, late U.S.A.

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CHAPTER I.

NO MAN'S LAND.

It was the twentieth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. Corinth had been evacuated more than two months before. The Army of the Ohio had moved eastward into northern Alabama. The president and eminent Union generals were anxious as to east Tennessee, where, it was rumored, the Confederates were preparing for some new move.

High in the Cumberland mountains a soldier in the blue and yellow uniform of a private of cavalry sat on his horse, looking down on the valleys of the Sequatchie and the Tennessee. A carbine was slung over his shoulder; a Colt's revolver was at his hip. He was long and lithe and graceful. About him was an air of refinement seldom found under a private's uniform except during that war which called out men from all classes, both in the north and in the south. His hair was light; his blue eye was restless and denoted its possessor to be a man of great mental and physical activity.

While there was something statuesque in the appearance of the man and the horse, they presented a marked contrast, accoutered as they were for war, with the peaceful scenes before them and about them. Not a sound was to be heard up there in the mountains, except such as came from the insects or the birds. The equestrian figure mounted on its lofty pedestal was the personification of war in solitude.

"Go, and God bless you!" he said.

As the soldier gazed down upon the expansive view different expressions flitted across his face. At one moment there was a serious look, such as men wear on the eve of battle; at another a shrinking expression; then a dreamy one. He saw territory that lay beyond the Union lines. He wondered what warlike scenes were hidden down there within the blending of rocks and rivers and undulations, lying calm and sweet before him that summer afternoon. Were clusters of white tents there? Were brigades, divisions, army corps marching?

Now he thought he could hear a distant creaking of caissons and gun carriages. But he knew this could not be. If they were there, they were too far to be heard. The sounds never became real. The young man's fancies were always broken by the actual rustle of the leaves or some sound from the furred or feathered inhabitants of the mountains.

Then a scene he had passed through the previous evening came up before him.

He stood in the presence of a general of division—the finest specimen of physical splendor of all the generals of the Union army—one who was a year later to achieve the title of "the Rock of Chickamauga." The general was speaking while his subordinate was listening respectfully and attentively.

"I am ordered by the department commander to find out what is going on at Chattanooga. Our reconnoitering parties have thus far brought us nothing save that there is no enemy very near. We are liable to be flanked and cut off from east Tennessee. See here!" He turned to a map spread out on a pine table. "Here is Chattanooga; here the Sequatchie valley; up here to the north is Knoxville, held by General Kirby Smith for the Confederates. Here is Cumberland gap. If the enemy is concentrating at Chattanooga, he may not only hold it against a greatly superior force, but can march right along here"—he traced the route with his finger—"form a junction with General Smith at Knoxville, and into Kentucky. Louisville and Cincinnati will be in danger. Forrest and Morgan are hammering at our communications; we get reports of immense forces of the enemy at Knoxville; everything points to this or some similar plan of campaign on the part of the Confederates. If so, they must be concentrating at Chattanooga as a point of rendezvous."

The general paused; then looking the soldier in the eye said impressively:

"You are the only man to whom I can intrust so important a mission. I can't order you, as you know, beyond our lines, except in uniform. Go as far as you dare as a soldier; I leave the rest to you. Will you undertake to bring me the information we require?"

"I will, general."

"Very well. The fate of this army, the success of the Union arms in the west, perhaps the prolongation of the war, depend upon you."

The young man bowed, but said nothing.

"You will need a pass to get beyond our pickets." The general drew a camp chair beside a pine table and took up a pen. "How will you have it written?"

"'Pass Private Mark Malone'—that name will do as well as any—'beyond our lines at will.'"

The general wrote the pass and handing it to Private Malone, "Go, and God bless you!" he said. He took his emissary's hand and pressed it heartily.

As the words, "Go, and God bless you!" rang again in memory the soldier touched the flanks of his horse lightly with his great brass spurs and began to descend the mountain.

An hour later he entered the little town of Jasper. Riding up to the tavern he reined in his horse and let him drink at the rough wooden trough in front. A number of country people were sitting on the veranda, and every one fixed his eyes on the soldier, who sat on his horse looking about him with as much apparent indifference as if he were within the Union lines. When the animal had drunk his fill his rider cast the reins to a negro and dismounted. Then, detaching his carbine from where he had hooked it to his saddle, he took it in his hand and tramped into the house to the jingle of his spurs.

Not a word was spoken by those watching in admiration the strapping young fellow with so young a face set on so stalwart a frame. He paid no attention to them, but walked into the dining room and called for supper. After devoting himself to a plate of bacon and corn bread, with a cup of chicory in lieu of coffee (for the blockade of the southern ports had stopped the flow of the coffee bean from foreign countries), he walked out on the gallery, and seating himself on a wooden bench took a brierwood pipe and a tobacco pouch out of his pocket and began to smoke.

Jasper was "no man's land." The people living there and thereabout were nearly all Confederate sympathizers, but had learned to look for Union or Confederate troops with an equal chance of either. From the moment of the soldier's arrival they had discussed his coming in whispers. Soldiers of either side usually came in numbers. It was seldom that a single trooper had the hardihood to enter the town of Jasper alone, especially one wearing the blue. Presently an old man dressed in "butternut" got up from his seat among the loungers and approached the stranger for the purpose of reconnoiter:

"Reckon y' come from Decherd, Yank?"

"Thereabout."

"Over the mountains?"

"Yes."

"You uns got many sojers over thar?"

"Where?"

"At Sparty."

"No."

"Murfreesboro?"

"I don't know."

"Reckon thar's a powerful sight at McMinnville?"

"A division perhaps."

The man paused a moment and then went on:

"That's an all fired pert rifle o' yourn. Wouldn't mind letten me handle it, would y'?"

Mark cocked the piece, took off the cap and handed it to his interrogator. He still had his revolver, while the man had a weapon which could not be fired without a percussion cap.

"Waal, now, that's quar."

The man looked from the rifle to the soldier, not knowing which to admire most—the mechanism of the former or the coolness of the latter. Then he handed it back.

"You ain't no Yank."

"Why not?"

"Yanks don't come down hyar all alone. Besides a Yankee sojer wouldn't ride a blooded mare like that a-one. Morgan's men rides them kind o' critters and wears them uniforms sometimes."

Mark smiled knowingly.

"You think I'm one of Colonel Morgan's men, do you?"

"Reckon yer one o' ourn anyway."

And the man walked away well satisfied with his penetration.

The soldier got up, went into the tavern and paid for his supper with one of the postal shinplasters used at the time in lieu of silver; then he came out and called for his horse. While waiting he stood leaning against a post of the gallery, maintaining the same easy confidence that had characterized him since his arrival. Presently a negro came around from the barn, leading the slender legged mare, and the soldier, sauntering up to her leisurely, stroked her neck; then mounting, without once looking at his observers, he rode away.

But private Malone's confidence was all assumed. He did not start on the road he designed to follow; he trotted off up the valley, intending later to find a path or a crossroad which would take him southward to the Chattanooga pike. He suspected that the group he was leaving would not suffer him to ride that night in safety, and he did not care to let them know his true route.

Mark trotted on up the road while the daylight was fading. He was musing upon the difficult, the hazardous task before him. The road was deserted except by himself; the evening was still, and his horse's hoofs beat loud on the stones beneath him. When he was riding in the open he felt comparatively confident, but upon entering a thicket he would uneasily reach down and put his hand upon his rifle. He knew the bushwhacker of the period, and fancied that a rifle or a shotgun lurked behind every tree. Amid the peaceful quiet of a summer evening in the country it was strange that one should look for death. None but a practiced scout would have been thus on the alert.

The twilight was nearly faded. Mark had gone about three miles from the tavern when, nearing a fork in the road, he heard:

"Halt, thar!"

Instinctively his hand went to the handle of his revolver, for the sound was near enough to indicate that a pistol rather than a rifle might be needed.

"Air you uns the sojer ez tuk supper at the tavern at Jasper?" asked a voice, singularly soft for a bushwhacker.

"Well, suppose I am!"

"I know y' from yer voice."

"How's that?" asked the soldier, puzzled.

"Kind o' deep and smoothlike. Y' mought as waal put up yer shooten iron. I got a bead on y'."

Mark could see no one, but judging from the voice of the speaker his alarm partially subsided.

"I reckoned y' monght come along hyar, so I jist squatted and waited."

"Well, what do you want with me?"

"I'm one o' the Slacks. We're Union, we Slacks air. They're goen to drive us out soon, I reckon."

"Union, eh? What are you—man, woman, boy or gal?"

"I'm a gal."

"The dickens! What are you stopping me for at the muzzle of a gun?"

"Lordy! How'd I know y'? Y' mought 'a' ben a bushwhacker. I war at the tavern whar y' tuk supper. The landlord's wife, she's my aunt. I sor y' come in and hearn y' tarken to old Venables. They reckoned y' war Confederate till y' paid in Yankee shinplasters; then they reckoned y' mought be Yankee after all."

Mark began to be interested. It was now evident to him that this person ensconced behind a snake fence, holding him under cover of a gun, was a friend instead of an enemy.

"Well?"

"I kem out hyar to tell y' 'bout it."

"Then let me see you as well as hear you."

A figure with a gun climbed over the fence and advanced toward the soldier. When it came near enough Mark saw a girl who might be anywhere between sixteen and eighteen, for her skirt only reached to the tops of her shoes, and her hair was cut square around her neck. She came very near to him and spoke in a low tone:

"After y' left the tavern some on 'em 'lowed y' was Union, and some on 'em 'lowed y' was Confederate; leastaways, they wasn't sartin. Uncle, he's bad secesh, and he 'lowed y' was Union and hound on some errant fur the Yankees. So he pursuaded several on 'em ter mount 'n follow y'. They was gitten ready, and I slipped out to the barn and tuk my pony, what I rode over on this afternoon, 'n Jakey's squirrel gun (Jakey's my brother), what I allus carries when I ride round in these hyar war times, 'n I makes tracks cross country by a trail I allus goes to uncle's 'n comes hum agin while the men air comen by the road. I jest rode Sally Maria among the trees thar and tied her and squatted behind the fence till y' come along and—Lordy sakes!"

"What's the matter now?"

"Listen!"

They were both quiet for a moment, the girl's two big black eyes denoting her anxiety. They could distinctly hear the tread of horses coming on a brisk lope.

Without a word the girl seized Mark's bridle rein and led horse and rider off the road into the wood. At a short distance behind a rise in the ground she stopped. Mark was inclined to go on farther.

"No, no," she said hurriedly. "My pony's right thar. If she ketches sight o' your horse she'll whinny."

Mark dismounted, and the girl, plucking a handful of grass, held it to his horse's mouth to keep his attention from other matters that he might not neigh and betray them. The two stood looking at each other while the sounds grew louder, dreading every moment that either one of their horses might give the signal that would lead to their discovery. There were evidently not less than half a dozen of the horsemen on the road, altogether too many for one man, even if well armed, to meet.

The men rode up to the fork of the road, where they reined in their horses for a parley. It was a question doubtless which road the Yankee soldier had taken. Presently they divided, one party taking the left hand road to Tracy City, the other the road leading up the valley.

As soon as they were gone Mark took the girl's hand and gave it a grateful pressure:

"God bless you, my girl; you've saved me from capture or being shot in the back—shot, I expect."

The girl shuddered. She knew well enough the fate he would have met if his pursuers had overtaken him. They would have come upon him warily and shot him from behind a tree. When the sounds from the retreating horsemen had died away in the distance she said:

"Come!"

CHAPTER II.

A CHANGE OF UNIFORM.

The soldier followed her, leading his horse, till they came upon her own pony tied to a sapling. Mark offered to help her mount, but she was not used to such civility, and leading her horse to the trunk of a fallen tree mounted by herself.

Crossing the road the two entered a wood on the other side. The girl kept a straight course till she came to a creek, which she forded below and near a log that had been felled across it to be used for a footbridge. On the farther side she struck an old road, abandoned, at least, for wheels. Mark rode up alongside of her. She was a wild looking thing, with hardly a trace of civilization about her except her calico dress and cowhide shoes.

"Where are you taking me to?" asked Mark.

"Hum."

"Where's home?"

"T'other side o' th' Sequatchie river."

"How far is it to the river?"

"'Bout a mile from the creek we jest crossed."

"And how far from the river to your home?"

"'Bout another mile. We live on a road ez runs from the Chattenoogy pike to Anderson."

"That's well. I want to reach the pike."

"Waal, y'll only hev ter go a couple o' mile from our house t' git thar."

"You seem to know all about this country."

"Reckon I do. I was born hyar. I done a heap o' hunten in these hyar woods. I toted a gun all over 'em."

It was the only bit of finery she possessed.

"Tell me something about yourself. What's your name?"

"Souri."

"Souri what?"

"Slack."

"Oh, yes! You're one of the Slacks, you told me. Isn't Souri a singular name for a girl?"

"Waal, dad, he kem from Missouri. So thet's what he named me."

"Have you a mother?"

"Yas."

"Brothers and sisters?"

"Henery and Jakey."

"How old are they?"

"Henery, he's 'bout twenty-two. He's in Jim Brown's company o' east Tennessee cavalry."

"What? Union cavalry?"

"Yas."

"You mean regiment, not company. I know Brown well. How old is your other brother?"

"Jakey, he's thirteen."

"At home?"

"Yas."

"What are you going to do with me when you get me to your home?"

"Take y' to the barn, I reckon."

"Why not to the house? Aren't your folks all right? I thought you said they were Union."

"Oh, they're all Union. But mebbe they mought suspect at the tavern (seein I'm gone 'thout sayen goodby and knowen I'm Union) thet I've put y' up to somep'n or tuk y' hum."

"Souri," said Mark meditatively, "do you know that since I met you I have been"—

"Doen a job o' thinken?"

"You've hit it exactly."

"What 'bout?"

"I've been thinking that you're nobody's fool."

The girl laughed, or rather chuckled. She enjoyed the compliment and was too unsophisticated to pretend that she did not.

They soon struck a dirt road leading directly south, which they followed till they came to the Sequatchie river, striking a ford at the same time. Souri led the way into the ford, Mark following. Her pony was used to such crossings, this one in particular, while Mark's horse preferred to feel his way slowly; consequently Souri reached the opposite bank before Mark had got half way over.

It was now night, but it was clear, and a half moon cast its faint light upon the land and the river. Mark suddenly looked up from the water and saw Souri on the bank watching him. Had he been near enough he would have seen anxiety depicted on every feature of her face.

"Keep up the stream!" she called, pointing at the same time.

He turned his horse's head as she directed, but soon lowering his eyes to the water began to go down stream again.

"Look at me," she called; "don't look at the water. Its runnen makes it seem sif y' war goen straight when yer goen crooked. Thar's a ledge o' rocks below thar and deep water beyond."

Mark fixed his eyes on his guide, and turning his horse's head toward her urged her forward. She picked her way slowly, as if conscious of danger, and at last coming to the brink stepped quickly out of the water and shook herself.

"What makes you tremble so?" he asked of Souri.

"I ain't," she said, coloring.

"Is that a dangerous ford?"

"Ef y'd a-tumbled offen the ledge y'd 'a' drownded."

"I've done some scouting before this, but I see now that I haven't learned to cross a current till today. Next time I'll look out for something on shore to steer by."

Another ten minutes brought them home. They came upon the house from its rear. It fronted on the road running northward and faced east. Souri led the way to a rickety barn, where both horses were stabled. She left Mark in the barn while she went into the house to inform the inmates of his presence.

Presently she came out.

"Dad 'lows y' mought come in fur a spell 'thout much resk. They won't know o' y'r bein hyar yet awhile. Leastaways thar's no hurry. But dad reckons y' mought sleep in the barn with one eye open."

"I shall not sleep anywhere tonight. I must go on. But I'll go in with you for awhile."

A man met them at the door with white, shocky hair and a stubble beard. He looked sixty, though he was ten or fifteen years younger. He walked as if he were following the plow. His trousers were drawn nearly up to his armpits, a double breasted waistcoat served in lieu of a coat, and an old woolen hat covered his head to the back of his neck.

"Them blue clothes looks kinder peart to we uns down hyar ez ain't seen nothen but gray," said the man. "I 'lowed when you uns went up ter Chattenoogy last June and fired them big guns at the town y' was goen to hold onto these hyar parts."

"Perhaps it was a mistake," said Mark, "but I never criticise the acts of my superiors."

"Come inter th' house."

The dwelling was composed of two square log houses, some ten feet apart, under one roof, with a floor between the two. The man led Mark into one of these parts or houses. The articles in it that struck the soldier's eye were a very high bedstead, heightened further by a feather bed; a chest of drawers, and a clock on the mantle that ticked loud enough to be heard out in the barn. There were some pieces of rag carpet on the floor, two or three hard seated chairs and a rocker.

"What y' got fur supper?" the old man asked as his wife entered.

"I don't want any supper," said the soldier. "I only ate an hour or two ago."

The woman, who was bent down through some nervous disease, went to the chest of drawers, took therefrom a cob pipe and some tobacco and began to smoke.

"Much shaken among the sojers, stranger?" she asked.

"At the beginning of a fight there's a good deal," replied Mark, "but after they're once in they get on without much trouble."

"Don't mean that kind of shaken—ager."

"Oh, ague. No, I don't think there's much ague."

"Fever?"

"There's always more or less camp fever. It seems as if every man who campaigns in this country must have a dose of typhoid to get acclimated."

"Thar's a powerful lot o' fevers 'bout hyar. Thar's the typhoid, the broken bone, the intermitten and the remitten, and onct en awhile we git yaller jack when it comes up the Mississippi from Orleans."

"That's a good deal of fever," replied Mark; "but, to come down to business, I want to say a few words to you people. You're sure you're Union?"

"Sarten," said the old man.

"Got a young'un in Jim Brown's company of cast Tennesseeans," said the old woman. "I hearn th' all had the measles in th' spring. Henery hed it."

"Yes, that regiment was nearly all down at one time. Now, I'm going on a very dangerous mission. May I rely on—who are you?"

A boy about thirteen years of age had come into the room, and squaring himself before Mark began to stare at him.

"Jake," replied the intruder, "I have something of importance to say to your father and mother." Then to the parents, "Won't you please send him out?"

"Jest s'y like, stranger," answered the father, "but mebbe Jake mought show y' th' way or somep'n. He's purty peart."

Jake's appearance did not bear witness to the encomium.

"Well, let him stay. I would like to rely on this house as a place of refuge in case I have to get back here rapidly. I want you to take care of my horse, and if I never come you can keep him. If I do come I'll pay you more liberally for horse fodder than you ever were paid before."

"Y' talk purty rich for a common sojer."

"Don't fear for that. I have money," and Mark showed a roll of bills that astonished his host.

"Do you agree?"

"Sarten, but the money don't make no differ. I'm a Union man to the backbone."

"Have you any citizen's clothes?"

"Thar's Henery's store clothes ez he left when he went to jine th' army."

"Will they fit me?"

"Reckon so. Henery's 'bout your size."

Slack took the soldier into the twin log cabin and there gave him a suit of clothes which were intended for best wear, but they had evidently been so intended for years, with frequent deviations from the intention. Mark took off his uniform, which, with his rifle and pistol and other accouterments, he put under the bed. Then he drew off his boots (so loose that he could easily remove them without unbuckling the spurs) and put on a pair of shoes. A felt hat completed his attire.

"La sakes!" said Souri, raising her hands as she met him passing between the cabins, thus arrayed for secret service.

As Mark entered the room where he had left Mrs. Slack and Jakey their eyes stood out wonderingly. Jakey's admiration for the soldier in uniform had been great, but one who could suddenly transform himself was an object of curiosity. Mr. Slack followed Mark into the room.

"Now how about the road?" asked Mark.

"Whar?"

"To Chattanooga."

"Waal, y' mought go right up the road in front 'n the house fur 'bout a mile. Then y'll come ter a road leaden sort o' southeast like. Ef y' go down this ar road it'll take y' ter th' Chattenoogy pike. Jakey, you mought go along 'n show 'm th' way."

"Do you know the road your father speaks of, leading to the Chattanooga pike?" asked Mark of the boy.

"Does I know, Souri?"

"None o' them sideaways talken, Jake. Answer straight," said Mr. Slack severely.

"Recken I does. I knows all th' roads 'bout hyar."

Mark looked at the boy and thought a few moments without speaking. He was a stupid looking child, but Mark thought that if he could get him to go with him it might avert suspicion. Were he brighter he might be of use perhaps. At any rate, he would doubtless serve some purpose.

"Jakey," he asked, "how would you like to go with me on—a trip?"

"How would I like to shoot squirrels?"

"You, Jake! Didn't I tell y' t' answer straight?" from the father.

"Yas, I'd like ter go."

"I've a mind to take you, if your father will let you go," said Mark meditatively.

"Many fevers 'bout Chattenoogy?" asked the mother, taking the pipe out of her mouth and casting an anxious glance at her son.

"What y' goen ter do with him?" asked Slack.

"I only want him for a companion—to divert suspicion—and—well, I can't tell exactly what—for an emergency, perhaps."

"What's a 'mergency?" asked Jakey.

"Well, if I should learn something of importance I might want to send you back with the news, or if I should be caught in a—in a"——

"Tree, like a coon, with a gun or a dorg below," supplied Jakey.

"That's it exactly. I might want to send word about that."

"I'm afeard he's too little ter be of any use that a-way," said his father.

"Oh, Jakey can't go. He's got ter stay right hyar 'n do hoen," chimed his mother.

"What do you say, Jakey? Do you want to go?" asked Mark.

"Would I"——

"You, Jake!" again shouted his father.

"Course I want ter go."

"I'll tell you what I'll do. If you will let him go I'll bring him or send him back safely and leave a twenty dollar greenback here with you for him on his return."

"Souri! Souri!" called Slack.

Souri came in so quickly as to argue that she had not been out of hearing of all that had passed.

"Snack fur these two uns," said her father.

Souri departed, and presently returned with a bundle containing cold eatables.

"Now, Jakey," said his father as they all stood at the front gate before the departure of the two travelers, "remember yer a Unioner 'n treat the stranger fair."

"Oh, I ain' no slouch, 'f I am little," replied the boy, with a shrug and a scowl, indicating that he regarded the injunction entirely uncalled for.

"'N, Jakey," called his mother, "don't yer go 'n sleep out nights 'n git th ager."

"Never yer mind, maw. I ain't goen ter git no ager."

The two started off up the road. The air was pleasant, and it was not too warm for tramping. They passed out of the clearing, and were about entering the wood into which the road took them when they heard a step behind them. Turning, there was Souri.

"How long d' y' 'low y' mought be gone down thar?" she asked.

Mark looked into her face, and she lowered her eyes.

"Why do you want to know, Souri?"

"Waal, maw, she'll worrit 'bout Jakey."

"I can't tell you."

"How fur y' goen?"

"To Chattanooga. Perhaps farther but not likely."

"What'll th' do t' y' ef they ketch y'?"

"They'll probably lift me off my feet with a hemp cord."

"They won't, will they? Don't talk that a-way."

She looked at him with her black eyes and shivered.

"I guess I can get through all right," said Mark reassuringly. "I've done it before."

The girl stood for a few moments irresolute. Then she drew a red silk handkerchief from her bosom and handed it to Mark. It was the only bit of finery she possessed.

"What is that for, Souri?" asked Mark, affected in spite of himself.

"Waal, ef I don't see y' no more, y' mought keep et ter— ter— Mebbe ef y' git inter trouble y' mought find a chance ter send it ter me—Jakey mought tote it—'n I'll go down 'n—'n"— She turned away. It was evident she could not clearly express her meaning, and her voice was getting husky.

"Goodby, my little girl," said Mark, going up to her and taking her hand. "I have a notion that if it is necessary to the Union cause for my life to be saved again you will be on hand to save it."

Then the girl went back to the house, and the travelers went on their way.

"Jakey," asked Mark, "can your sister read writing?"

"Reckon not."

"Can you?"

"Can I sing like a bird?"

"Do you mean that you can or you can't?"

"I can't."

"Well, your sister is a good girl, and a smart girl, and a courageous girl. She has saved me once, and if I get into trouble I would rather have her near by than a sergeant and ten men."

"Reckon she giv y' th' hanshicuf ter send instead o' writen."

Mark looked down into the stupid face of the boy beside him. He began to think that the child's stupidity was not flattering to himself, inasmuch as Jakey had penetrated further than he had into Souri's design, and her diffidence as to confessing her ignorance.

"I hope there'll be no necessity for that, Jakey. But we must arrange what we shall pass for in Dixie. Now do you know what you are?"

"Do I?"

"Yes, do you?"

"I'm y'r little brother."

"Exactly. And what are we going to Chattanooga for? What shall we tell 'em?"

"Goen ter buy caliker fur maw 'n Souri, 'n galluses fur paw, 'n terbacker fur you uns, 'n a squirrel gun fur me."

When he came to the squirrel gun his little eyes glistened under the rim of his hat.

"By George!" exclaimed Mark, laughing. "You ought to be 'Old Pap's' chief scout instead of me."

"'S thet what y' air?"

"I am just now."

"Golly!"

(To be Continued.)

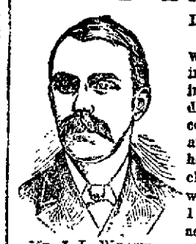
WHAT OTHERS SAY.

INCIPIENT PARALYSIS,

HEART DISEASE, DYSPEPSIA, AND CONSTANT HEADACHE.

INDUCED BY LA GRIPPE.

COMPLETELY CURED BY LIVURA.



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Yours truly, JOHN L. WEAVER.
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THE BOARD OF TRADE,

HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING LAST NIGHT.

The Old Officers are Re-elected for Another Year—The Secretary Reads an Interesting Report of the Work of the Board for the Past Year.

Perhaps it was the cold weather, or "The Social Session," that caused it, but the fact remains that but sixteen members of the board of trade were present at the meeting last night, at which officers for the ensuing year were to be elected, and other business of importance transacted. It was half-past eight o'clock when President Howells called the meeting to order, and an hour sufficed to finish the work of the evening.

After the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting by Secretary Jones, President Howells spoke briefly of the work of the board during the past year. Through the efforts of its executive committee we had secured the location of the Eastern Ohio insane asylum, notwithstanding the opposition of Steubenville and many other cities. We had met the demands of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Company, and in the near future will have the divisional headquarters of that road here. In all their work the committee went on the plan of "making haste slowly." He complimented the committee on the amount of work accomplished, and thought that especial praise was due Prof. E. A. Jones, secretary of the board, for the zeal he has displayed in furthering the interests of the city. In conclusion, the president said he believed that our city was entering on an era of prosperity; that our population would be 15 000 in 1895, and that by 1900 we would have 20,000.

The secretary then read his report of the work of the board for the year 1892, the financial statement and other details to be reported at the February meeting. Following is the report in full.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The first annual meeting of the Massillon board of trade for 1892 was held Jan. 7. After the presentation of the annual reports of officers and committees, the board reorganized for its second year by the election of the old officers.

The official roster for 1892 is as follows: President, Anthony Howells; first vice president, W. F. Ricks; second vice president R. W. McCaughey; treasurer, James H. Hunt, secretary, E. A. Jones; board of directors, K. F. Erhard, F. H. Snyder, Chas. A. Gates, Jos. Corns, Dr. T. J. Reed, Henry Diehlenn, Wm. B. Humberger, Daniel Hemperly, P. G. Albright, G. L. Albrecht, David Reed, J. A. Shoemaker.

At a subsequent meeting President Howells announced the standing committees of the board for the year. These were essentially the same as the committees for 1891.

The first year closed with a resident membership of 113. Inasmuch as there was a balance of $380 in the treasury, the rule in reference to annual dues was so amended that the payment of the same might be held in abeyance, subject to the direction of the executive committee, both as to time and amount. As the executive committee has not required the payment of the annual dues for this year, the membership roll for 1891 has been continued for 1892. One new member was received in January but no effort has been made to increase the membership.

Five highly esteemed members of the board have died during the year: William Firkins, Salmon Hunt, Joseph Corns, Hon. John G. Warwick and Martin Schafer. Messrs. Corns and Warwick were especially active in the organization and direction of the board of trade, and all were deeply interested in the welfare of our city and ready to do anything in their power to advance its interests.

There have been held during the year nine regular monthly meetings of the board of trade and three special meetings. There have, also, been held nine regular monthly meetings of the executive committee and eleven special meetings, making thirty two in all, beside two citizens' meetings called by the board of trade, and many conferences of the special asylum committee.

In the early part of the year a committee was appointed to visit Columbus for the purpose of securing the passage of a bill refunding the indebtedness of the city. Through the efforts of this committee such a bill was introduced, passed both branches of the general assembly, and became a law.

In February an earnest effort was made to secure a public building for Massillon. Drawings and statistics were prepared showing the inadequacy of our postoffice accommodations for present business and the future needs of the city.

Through the efforts of the late Hon. John G. Warwick and Senators Sherman and Brice bills were prepared and favorably reported upon by the committee on public buildings in both the senate and house of representatives.

It is hoped that during the coming year the necessary expenditure will be authorized by congress, and that Massillon will have a suitable public building for the transaction of government business.

In March the board of trade took action in reference to the widening of Tremont street at the crossing of the P., F. W. & C. railroad. With the assistance of the city council the effort made was successful, and this important thoroughfare will soon be widened, greatly to the advantage of the city.

In April a circular was prepared, under the direction of the board of trade, setting forth the advantages of Massillon, its present industries, and the industries that might profitably be located here. Ten thousand copies were printed and distributed among the members and the business men of the city.

As soon as the law was passed providing for the Eastern Ohio Asylum for the Insane, and the governor had appointed the commission to locate the same, the board of trade extended an invitation to the members of the commission to visit Massillon. A special asylum committee was appointed, and every effort was made to secure the institution for this city. The executive committee authorized the use of $40,000 of the improvement fund for this purpose, if necessary. Statistics were compiled and maps prepared showing that Massillon possessed natural advantages over all competing cities. The committee labored untiringly and were successful in their efforts.

After completing its labors the commission reported in favor of Massillon upon the terms offered by the board of trade—the donation to the state of Ohio of about 204 acres of land at a cost of $40,000. In order to meet these requirements it was necessary to secure both the Smith and Kegler farms at a cost of $68,000. The remainder of the purchase was assumed by about thirty citizens.

Very soon after the location of the asylum was settled, another matter was presented to the board of trade which seemed to promise large returns to the city. At the December meeting the proposition was made by the W. & L. E railway company to transfer their division headquarters to this city and to make Massillon the terminal point for its divisions, on condition that they receive from the board of trade the land required for their yards, tracks, buildings, etc., and $20.000 in money to cover a portion of the expense incurred in making the change. After a careful consideration of the matter it was decided to undertake to raise the amount.

An option was secured on the Runser farm. After setting apart the land required by the railroad company, the rest was laid out in lots and a large committee appointed to dispose of the same.

Through the efforts of the committee and the liberality of our citizens, in a short time a sufficient sum was pledged to insure the success of the undertaking. On December 15 the contract was signed with the company which secures for our city the division headquarters and all the advantages resulting therefrom.

The first year of the history of the board of trade was largely a year of preparation, the second year has been one of action. We confidently believe that in the near future the result of the work of the past year will be manifest to all in the rapid growth of the city, in increased activity in all lines of business, in remunerative labor to all classes, and in the general prosperity of our city.

The treasurer being absent, and no committees to report, the president announced that that the election of officers was in order. Mr. W. K. L. Warwick moved, and it was seconded, that the secretary make out and cast a ballot electing all the old officers, substituting the name of Jas. C. Corns for that of Jos. Corns, and adding, "when we have good officers I believe in keeping them."

President Howells was satisfied with this plan, except so far as he was concerned, and suggested that the motion be so amended as to place W. F. Ricks' name at the head of the ticket, with Mr. McCaughey as first vice president; He said he had held the chair for two years, and thought some other member should assume that position; besides, there were other reasons which made it proper for him to decline.

Dr T. J. Reed suggested that he place himself in the hands of his friends; Mr. Theodore Focke spoke in the same strain, and Mr. Warwicks' motion, on being put to the house, was unanimously adopted.

After some discussion on the matter of an assessment, owing somewhat to a misunderstanding of business transacted at a previous meeting, Mr. Baltzly moved, and it was agreed to, that the secretary notify all members that their annual dues ($5 00) are now due and payable at once.

In answer to a question by Mr. Hemperly as to the amount of money raised by the sale of lots on the Runser farm, the president said the committees had not reported for two weeks, and he could not give the exact sum, but thought they were still short two thousand dollars.

The secretary read a communication in regard to the location of an orphans' home to be built by the Knights of Pythias of Ohio, and said he had received a similar communication in regard to a home to be erected by the Odd Fellows. In both cases the institutions were to go to the city making the largest donation.

On motion of W. M. Newstetter the matter was referred to the committee on new enterprises.

A manufacturer of clay products has written to the secretary, asking what inducements would be offered for the establishment of a $25,000 plant, and a piano manufacturerer would probably locate here if properly encouraged. Both cases will be investigated.

Words of Praise for Commodore Folger

This is what the New York Press, in an editorial, has to say of Commodore Folger: "It is fortunate that the retirement of Commodore Folger from the position of chief of the ordnance bureau does not involve his retirement from the navy. The talented and energetic ex-chief of ordnance is an officer whom the navy could not well spare. It is due to Commodore Folger more than to any other man that the United States to-day surpasses every European nation in the effectiveness of her naval ordnance, the resisting capacity of her armor plate and the penetrating power of her projectiles. When he took charge of the ordnance bureau we were far behind all other nations in the matter of naval construction. Not only were we without modern American guns and armor, we did not even possess the most elementary facilities for their construction. Commodore Folger's skill, industry and determination have produced magnificent results. He has amply earned the temporary rest which he proposes to take.

Directors Elected.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Democrat Publishing Company of Canton was held Wednesday afternoon. The following directors were elected: C. Schweitzer, I. R. Sherwood, Johnson Sherrick, Isaac Harter, Anthony Howells, W. K. L. Warwick, John C. Harmony. The organization of directors resulted as follows: President and managing editor, I. R. Sherwood; vice president, A. Howells; secretary, treasurer and business manager, John C. Harmony.

Death of John Ball.

Mr. John Ball, formerly of this city died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Noble, Champaign, Ill., on the morning of January 6, after a long and painful illness. The body will be taken to Canton for burial.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

THE CHRISTMAS TREAT AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Twenty Thousand Unwashed are Given a Great Big Time—Archbishop Corrigan and the Reporters—Some Pointers on Street Paving and Opera Houses.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The Christmas Society's celebration at the Madison Square Garden, on the Monday following Christmas, was as interesting a sight as one could wish to see. The society itself is the outgrowth of a feeling among a number of wealthy people that the Christmas rewards given to the poor children of New York city by the churches and other charitable organizations do not reach the very lowest, poorest and most depraved classes, and that something should be done to give such forsaken little ones a taste of Christmas cheer, uncoupled with any obligation to be good or to attend Sunday school a given number of weeks. In an experimental way the society has worked for two years, but this year the first broad effort was make to accomplish the end in view. Money was raised, the great garden secured, and the presents bought. There was to be a pound of candy, two pieces of gingerbread, two red apples, and a first class toy for every child that could be put into the mammoth amphitheatre. It was impossible, of course, to procure a real tree large enough for so stupendous a tree. As a substitute arrangement 2,000 endless ropes radiated from a central point to the roof of the building like the sticks of a fan, and upon these the presents were hung. The spectacle afforded by the 30,000 presents thus arranged was a vision of magnificence that made young New York shriek with delight when he saw it. Three hundred policemen were on hand to keep excitement below the danger point, a limited number of spectators were permitted in the boxes, Cappa's band began to play, and the hordes of the great unwashed were allowed to run in. There were 20,000 of them, and the doors were closed when the capacity of the great hall was reached.

Think of 20,000 boys and girls, from 6 to 12 years of age, all in the most advanced stages of dirtiness, fresh from their homes of squalor and vice! All races, and all nationalities, were represented. But they were all children, loving, childish things, and gloriously happy in their new found fairyland. The box holders came to laugh, but more of them could only weep, for it was a very solemn sight, these 20,000 children in filth and rags, brought for the first time face to face with pleasure pure and simple. The big policemen looked awkward enough loaded down with poor little wretches unable to walk, and ushers were kept flying from the boxes with presents of money for particularly forlorn youngsters that caught a well to-do eye.

There was a stag performance by acrobats and dogs and clowns, and such enthusiasm was beyond the reach of encores to satisfy. At first the band played music for the boxes, but as the time for the unloading of the tree drew near, the jolly tunes of the street were played. Forty thousand feet kept time to "Johnny Get Your Gun," and the crowning musical triumph was the chorus to "Maggie Murphy's Home." Apparently every boy and every girl knew "Maggie Murphy," and when the band had ceased to play the familiar strains were chasing each other round Madison Square. Then efforts were made to get the street Arabs to approach the gift distributors in two files of two abreast. This promised well for awhile, but it would have taken one policeman to every child to have kept order. The story of assault and conquest never will be fully told. But everybody got something and nobody was killed. Dolls bereft of limbs, maimed tin horns, guns that would not go off, an fragments of store candy littered up the floor when the battle was over, and more concrete happiness went abroad that day than New Yorkers ever witnessed.

It was something to see and to remember, for it had no object, except to brighten for the moment, the lives of children from whom will be recruited our army of criminals and tramps, unless some master mind solves the social problem before ten years have gone.

In no other city in the country is the church so much written and talked about as this. In no other city does the church attempt so much beyond the mere holding of more or less frequent services. The restoration of Dr. McGlynn to the priesthood is the subject now uppermost, and it may have been observed that almost uniformly the newspapers have a friendly word for Dr. McGlynn, and a sly thrust for Archbishop Corrigan. Now this is not because the various writers care so very much, personally, about the matter, but is due, principally, to the favors they have received from the doctor, and the slights they have received from the archbishop. They didn't intend to discolor the situation, but it is simply impossible for a live man to throw himself into hearty accord with another, who has persistently, and for years, distrusted and snubbed him. It is the misfortune of Archbishop Corrigan to have surrounded himself with subordinates who prevent access to their superior by every art within their power, and by manner convey insult which patient and long suffering reporters are obliged to ignore. Perhaps the archbishop does not know this—probably not. For all that the impression prevailing in the inner circles of those who write about him is that he is a weak man, and given over to the counsels of persons under him.

Where crowds are the rule and not the exception, a sort of a system is unconsciously created, and confusion is avoided. The observance of this gives constant delight to anyone who has escaped from the mad mobs that occasionally besiege our own opera house in Massillon, the selfish disorder at the postoffice on a Sunday morning, or the confusion of the streets on a busy Saturday night. Here the rule of keeping always to the right prevents sidewalk collisions. At such crossings as that of Fifth avenue and Broadway, the mere sight of the tall policeman who seems to see no vehicles about him, is a warning to all drivers to draw their reins and wait for pedestrians to get across. At this point more people are said to pass in a given time, than anywhere else in the world, yet accidents are very rare. At the general postoffice, on the first day of the year, when the Columbian postage stamps were put on sale, every stamp collector in New York, apparently, was in waiting. Though there was nobody to enforce the formation of a line, years of self-training, caused the line to form itself, and it reached almost entirely around the big building. Thus disorder was avoided, and the honest rule of first come first served was obeyed.

There are twenty one theatres and opera houses in the metropolis, of first rate order, and not counting the cheap places of "tough" or questionable character. Additions are made to the list every year, and they all seem to pay. By all odds the most beautiful play house in the city is the new Manhattan, where the experiment of grand opera in English, and without stars, is soon to be tried. It is finished in the brightest and most delicate colors, and the division of the first and second balconies into boxes, instead of being given over to the usual seaty arrangements, gives an effect that is brilliant in the extreme. The lighting, too, is unsurpassed, without offending the eye in any part of the building.

There is always more or less street paving being done in New York, and the process compared with the western style invites conclusions not favorable to the latter. Take our method of tarring: we allow our contractors to fill coal scuttles with the hot mixture and throw the contents hap hazard upon the new-laid surface. The interstices are not filled, and for years more or less of the black stuff clings to the pavement, always unsightly and often a sticky mass. Here small vessels looking like tea kettles are filled, and the men get down upon their knees and pour a thin stream into each crack, until the liquid quite fills the entire space.

THE SNYDER-ALBRIGHT CASE.

It Is Again Brought Into Notice by a Motion for a New Trial.

New developments have arisen in the famous $30,000 Snyder-Albright case. At the conclusion of the trial, when Albright was given a verdict, Snyder's attorney, George E Baldwin, made a motion for a new trial. Yesterday before Judge Taylor in common pleas court at Canton, the motion was argued. Messrs. Baldwin and Ambler represented Snyder, while Day and McCaughey appeared for Albright. The substance of the motion is as follows:

"That the court erred in excluding certain testimony; that it erred in admitting certain testimony; that it erred in admitting the Roof letters to the jury; that it erred in the charge to the jury; and that various other errors occurred during the hearing, exceptions to which were taken at the time."

THE MOTION OVERRULED.

F. Edward Snyder Must Pay the Costs in his Suit Against Banker Albright.

The motion for a new trial of the Snyder-Albright case, argued on Thursday before Judge Taylor, of the common pleas court has been set aside. The judge overruled the motion and rendered judgement against the plaintiff for all costs in the case.

While a number of reasons are set forth in the motion why a new trial should be allowed, but one was argued at any length. That was the admission of the Roof letters—tender missives from Snyder to an unmarried woman friend. The plaintiff argued that they were irrelevant and prejudicial to the cause on hearing. The defense argued that the plaintiff had made the consideration for his action one of the damages and the letters showing certain state of affairs, were competent to show whether such damages as claimed were really sustained. Statutes and references were cited and quoted at great length and the arguments were exhaustive.

F. Edward Snyder, the plaintiff, was seen to day and stated that he was not prepared to talk.

A dispatch from Canton to-day says that Attorney Baldwin is preparing an appeal to the circuit court.

THE DAUGHTERS INSTALLED.

The Meeting of Mrs. Major McKinley Tent Last Night.

Mrs. Major McKinley Tent Daughters of Veterans held their meeting and annual installation of officers last night in the G. A. R. hall, in South Erie street. The following officers were installed by the national president, Miss Nelle King, of this city: President, Miss Maud Stevens; senior vice president, Miss Lizzie Reavie; junior vice president, Miss Artie Otto; treasurer, Miss Lavo Stevens; chaplain, Mrs. Thomas Carr; trustees, Miss Bertha Martin, Miss Maggie Cosier, Miss Maggie Rogers.

Immediately after the installation the president appointed Mrs. George Kinney as secretary, Miss Estella Hering as guard, and Miss Arabel Maier as inner guard. The question as to giving a dramatic entertainment was discussed and it was decided not to give one.

His Honor United Them.

An unusual case appeared in the records of the mayor's court this morning, which made even our heroic policemen who witnessed the ceremony, doff their becoming helmets, as Mayor Wm. Reed, assuming his most dignified air, made Seth Bucklen and Miss Della Small, both of Cuyahoga Falls, man and wife. Miss Small has been employed in this city for some time. The happy couple left immediately after the ceremony for Cuyahoga Falls where they will make their future home.

Lost Two Fingers.

On Saturday morning Jacob Irich, aged 60, employed at the rolling mill of Joseph Corns & Son, had two fingers of his left hand cut off by the big shears used for cutting scrap.

KILLED IN THE QUARRY.

Herman Kopatsky Instantly Killed in a Sand Mill This Afternoon.

Herman Kopatsky, an employe at the Everhard stone quarry, was instantly killed at 3:30 o'clock in a sand mill. Kopatsky's clothing caught in a revolving shaft which was about three feet from the ground, and he was twisted around until discovered by George Poor, the engineer.

Kopatsky was so tightly wrapped about the shaft that his clothing had to be cut off. His right arm and leg were completely torn from their sockets. He was 56 years of age and leaves a wife and family. He resided in James street, near the rolling mill.

TO MOVE THE GROUNDS.

A Plan to Change the Fair Grounds Location.

The annual election of directors of the Stark County Agricultural Society is being held in the east basement of the court house at Canton to-day, and the inter-urban cars have been crowded with members of the society going over to vote. There is a reason for the unusually large number of persons who are attending the election this year. There has for a number of years past been considerable talk throughout this end of Stark county about the advisability of moving the fair grounds to some point on the main road between this city and Canton, and when the Canton-Massillon Street Railway Company sprang into existence active steps in this direction were begun.

The railway company is at the head of the movement, and as an option has been secured on what is known as the Bonfield farm about two or three miles were of Canton, the plans is to elect directors who are in favor of changing the location to that point. The old grounds are situated in an out of the way place, and though the railway company is of course interested in a financial way, the project meets with favor with all Massillon and a great many Canton people. In order to insure the election of enough directors to push the plan through, the street railway company has purchased a large number of membership tickets which entitles those persons to whom they have been presented to a vote in the election to-day. These persons are being transported to Canton free of charge by the company. It is said that about four hundred of these tickets were purchased by the company at one dollar each.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

The Firm of Wickham & Co., of Huron, Goes to the Wall.

Morning dispatches from Sandusky are as follows:

SANDUSKY, O., Jan. 6.—The heaviest and most disastrous failure that has occurred in this section of the state in many years was announced late last night. Wickham & Co., of Huron, this county, one of the most extensive fishing concerns, has gone to the wall with liabilities approximating $250,000, and the announcement of their trouble has literally paralyzed this community for the time being, for while the fisheries and packing houses of the concern were located at Huron, ten miles from here, it was here that its banking business was transacted, and it was virtually regarded as a Sandusky house.

Although it now transpires that the firm has been embarrassed for some time past, the knowledge was carefully concealed and the first intimation had of the true condition of affairs was when John W. Wickham, jr., the head of the firm, offered for record here preferences in the form of mortgages aggregating $78,000, while a telegram from Cleveland announced the filing of mortgages in that county aggregating $150,000. The mortgages are given in consideration of unpaid promissory notes dated from 1890 forward. Among the preferred creditors are a large number of Sandusky persons and estates ranging from $5,000 downward. The local banks are all heavy holders of Wickham & Co's paper, but are amply secured on every piece by endorsement. For a number of years the fishing business has been on the decline.

The wholesale fish firm of D Y. Howell & Son, of Toledo, is also largely involved.

THE CANTON FOOD CASES.

A Question as to the Propriety of a Justice Hearing Them.

Yesterday's Repository has the following concerning the cases of the grocers arrested by the food and dairy commission:

"An interesting question is being argued in Justice Ringle's court room to day, Friday. It is whether or not a justice has jurisdiction in such cases as those recently brought against leading wholesale and retail grocery houses by the assistant food and dairy commissioner.

"To-day was the time set for the hearing of the cases, which were brought under the food law on adulteration. The food commissioner was present and was represented by W. T. Clark, a member of the Cuyahoga bar and a state representative. The defense had his interests ably looked after by Attorneys Atlee Pomerene and Henry W. Harter.

"The arguments continued all forenoon and up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The justice decided that he had jurisdiction in such cases. At a late hour a motion is being heard to dismiss the action against Henry Sefert, of the Great Eastern Tea Company."

A special from Canton this afternoon says a motion to dismiss the food adulteration cases was overruled by Justice Ringle to day, and the cases have been set for trial on the 16th inst.

Gas Explosion in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—The lighting of a match by Wm. Harrison in the cellar of his house in the South Side, this morning, was followed by a terrible explosion of natural gas, completely wrecking the building. Wm. Duffy was badly burned, and Thomas Duffy, wife and 3 year old daughter were instantly killed.

Stop! Pause! Consider? Reflect! Coats 25 cents on the dollar at Crone's.

A SOUTHERN DEBUTANTE.

Miss Lucia Nola, Who Will Sing in Grand Opera.

Miss Lucia Nola, the solo soprano of St. Ann's Episcopol church, New York, recently made her operatic debut in "King Cupid" in that city. She scored an emphatic hit and will surely be heard from in an important way professionally in the near future.

Miss Nola is a southern girl who went to New York with her parents about four years ago. The family is well known in

MISS LUCIA NOLA.

New Orleans. Miss Nola's advancement has been made without the aid of influence. When she arrived in Gotham, although very young, she sought and obtained a position as teacher in a young ladies' school. Having saved a modest sum of money, Miss Nola began her vocal studies with Signor Emilio Belari and his associate, Mme. Emma Roderick, with whom she has since remained.

The fair young singer has frequently sung in important concerts in New York, but her recent debut in opera has demonstrated that there is a bright prospect ahead for her in the branch of music which she has decided upon. Miss Nola is in private life Lucia Levy. Her stage surname was adopted in compliment to her native city, and is made up of the initials of New Orleans—N. O.—and the abbreviation for Louisiana—La. Miss Nola has a strong dramatic soprano of great range and flexibility, and besides she is an extremely pretty young lady.

TWO LETTERS FROM A LADY

Mrs. Burnside, Addison, N. Y., writes November 17. I received your medicine and it has relieved me of a long suffering. Enclosed find $2.00, please send me a bottle of Catholicon and Cleansing Wash. January 6th, she writes,

DR. MARCHISI: The two bottles have made me feel so well that I will not require any more. They cost me $2.00 but were worth $10.00. Many thanks and a Happy New Year to you. God bless you. You will hear from other ladies in this vicinity.

Yours truly, MRS. BURNSIDE.

Dr. Marchisi's **UTERINE CATHOLICON and CLEANSING WASH** cures every form of Female Complaints, Ovarian troubles, Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, Leucorrhœa, Inflamation, Kidney Complaints, etc. On receipt of your Post Office and Express address, I will send (Two) trial bottles **FREE** and prove its great merits.

Dr. J. B. MARCHISI,
35 GENESSE STREET. UTICA, N. Y.

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of cod-liver oil presents a perfect food—palatable, easy of assimilation, and an appetizer; these are everything to those who are losing flesh and strength. The combination of pure cod-liver oil, the greatest of all fat producing foods, with Hypophosphites, provides a remarkable agent for *Quick Flesh Building* in all ailments that are associated with loss of flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all druggists.

Baer's Agricultural Almanac

For 1893.

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THE INDEPENDENT

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DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is delivered to subscribers in the city and surrounding towns at 10 cents per week. By mail, postage free, $5 per year; $2.50 for six months.

THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT, by mail, $1.00 per year, 75 cents for six months, 50 cents for three months.

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COUNTING ROOM—60—ONE RING
EDITORIAL ROOM—60—TWO RINGS

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
8 North Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12 1893.

Why is it any less laudable to desire to carry letters than to aspire to the Presidency?

Tom Johnson is having a hard time down at Washington, trying to convince the country that his name is not Thomas.

Brother Ohliger has not been heard from on the subject of the Massillon public building. The cause is one that should move him to eloquence.

Typhus has a good grip in New York. Smallpox escaped the port of New York, and lodged in Cincinnati. Such are the beauties of Tammany misrule.

Why don't our friends and fellow citizens at Navarre and down on the Plains hold a meeting and work for the extension of the street railway in that direction?

The total valuation of the Hawaiian Islands is $36,500,000 of which merchants of the United States own all but $10,000,000. We'll have to annex Queen Liliuokalani's dominion. As long as we own it, we might as well have it.

The canal boat captains of New York do not wait for something to turn up They have already held mass meetings and have adopted resolutions favoring Governor Flower's recommendation that electricity be used as a motive power on the canals of the state. Why don't our canal boat captains wake up and do something?

It is interesting to know that one of the "noble men" being wined and dined in this country has a penchant for abstracting spoons and bric-a-brac Another was expelled from a Paris club for cheating at cards, and several others having run to the end of their string at home, are trying to secure a few honest dollars by matrimony in America.

THE INDEPENDENT has been hammering away for Massillon and all that that implies for years, but it doesn't believe anything is to be gained by talking big about population, or distorting any easily ascertainable facts for effect. Other towns do it, and it is simply a form of frontier provincialism, always liberally discounted. Massillon has not 14,000 population yet, and it is foolish to seriously claim it, on the inflated basis offered. When the asylum is built and the W. & L. E. yards and shops well established, the city should undertake to secure an official count of noses, as a matter of business.

Accidental circumstances have made it impossible for the editor of THE INDEPENDENT to sooner acknowledge the urgent invitation of General Sherwood to explain to a Canton audience, in a hall to be provided by the News Democrat for that purpose, why President Harrison was not re-elected. The French philosopher, Consin, once remarked, in speaking of a great man given to gabbling, "What a magnificent opportunity he has lost for keeping silent!" It is the desire of the writer to lose no such opportunities, and he therefore represses his natural inclination to electrify the enthusiastic throng the general would undoubtedly assemble, and declines with renewed assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

Well, well, well! Here's a go. Poor old Canton, who has always affected a sort of patronizing air toward her little sister, Massillon, has at last begun to realize that we are "some pumpkins" over here in the west end after all, and is beginning to acknowledge what she has always felt, but would not admit, namely, the fear of competition from our merchants. The true Cantonian spirit of "Stark county for Cantonians" crops out in the following, from yesterday's Repository:

"There is a feeling growing among Canton merchants against the removal of the fair grounds to the Bonfield farm, on the Massillon road, beyond the city limits. It is said that as the majority of the attendance comes from the western part of the county, the move would benefit Massillon, and that the thousands of people who have heretofore stopped off in Canton would be known no more. The Pontius farm, north of Canton, of 114 acres, with water, Valley railroad and fine ground for a race track, is being talked of, as are lands east and south of town."

Our Canton friends have discovered a pauper who modestly withholds her name from an expectant public, who has suddenly come into possession of five million dollars. The various links of the story are carefully omitted, and the remarkable event is artistically draped in mystery. Newspapers East, South, North and West have printed the tale, and will pay for it at the usual rate per column a the end of the month—proving that invention still has a cash value What clever newspaper boys they do have over in Canton! This makes the fourth or fifth vast estate they have restored to rightful ownership within about two years, and the ridiculous nonsense thus given out helps to build up character for the newspaper press of the country. But the efforts of the able Cantonian are totally eclipsed by the genius in Tennessee who discovered that a bloody battle had been fought and many killed and wounded. This marvel sent out column after column of vivid description and created a sensation that lasted at least twelve hours. After that the contradictions began to pour in, and are still pouring.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor McKinley's message to the general assembly is as simple and satisfactory a document as could be desired. There are no startling suggestions—indeed, the absence of any opinion respecting the extension of suffrage is notable from the very fact that it is not mentioned. This subject is being agitated in nearly every other common wealth of the first class and in our own Ohio there is reason to believe that the assembly now in session will act on a bill providing for limited extension.

One of the best of Mr. McKinley's suggestions is that the street railway employes of the state, numbering nearly 12,000, be given protection by law, and that the electric railways be required to report accidents to the state railway commissioner. The new motive power is being put to very general use, and in many localities the security of the public and the welfare of the employes are to a great extent disregarded.

While no strong language is used in favor of canal maintenance, the tenor of that portion of the message is favorable, but it is almost too much to hope that the existing legislature will do more than to appropriate the usual amount for repairs out of the canal earnings.

At the election of directors of the County Agricultural Society on Saturday last, in which the representative interests of the county were largely concerned, the question of the removal of the fair grounds was fairly determined by the nearly unanimous vote of the members of the society.

This question has been considered with more or less earnestness for a number of years. In the meantime the material wealth and population of the county has rapidly advanced, and the fair of 1892 presented imperative conditions, demanding space and facilities commensurate with the products and population of the county. The limited area of the present grounds, twenty four and six-tenths acres, made it quite impossible to accommodate either the people or their exhibits.

The immense industrial products of the county were practically unrepresented because they could not be protected against unfavorable weather or other hazardous conditions, while fine arts, horticulture, poultry and many other distinct interests were necessarily crowded out of all semblance of order. Horses, cattle and live stock generally were indifferently protected and largely inaccessible to visitors. All this through no fault of the management, but due to the limited space at command.

The speeding track was only partially in view from the starting point or the grand stand—a situation discouraging to the exhibitors and the visitors. The interest and investment in good horses in Stark county finds it better illustrated in the six half mile tracks at present existing within its limits. These interests united in a creditable mile course, will attract the attention and attendance of exhibitors and visitors from all over the country.

Generally speaking, there is no reason why Stark county should not rival the state fair, in point of ground, exhibits and attendance.

If the Bonfield location is selected, it can be reached by the Ft. Wayne railroad—from a station opposite the proposed grounds—in less than half a mile, and a side track directly to the grounds will be of easy construction.

Lexington, Nimishillen and the eastern range of townships can reach the proposed location quicker and with much greater comfort than by the roundabout way to the present grounds. Lawrence, Tuscarawas and the western townships are likewise favored by the new situation, and the population of Canton and Massillon are directly accommodated by the inter urban electric railway.

Stark county has a population of more than 85,000, and it is safe to say that seventy-five per cent. of its people are so located as to be able to reach the Bonfield farm in quicker time and with greater safety and comfort than the old fair grounds.

The 110 acres now in view will afford every possible facility for the full display of all the varied industries and products of the county, and provide for the comfort of the thousands of visitors who annually gather at the county fair.

WILL KILL THAT SMELL.

THE COUNCIL DISPOSES OF SEVERAL IMPORTANT MATTERS.

It Resolves to Pave West Main and Prospect Streets—The Street Railway Company Notified to Begin Running Cars—Fire Chief Burkle's Report.

In spite of the miserable weather, only two members, President Hering and Mr. Cameron, of the city council, were absent from the meeting last night.

CITY OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The street commissioner's report for the two weeks ending Dec. 31, 1892, was read and accepted Mayor Reed's report for the period beginning April 1 and ending Dec 31, 1892: For fines, $200; licenses, $140; was accepted and recorded Marshal Hagan's report for the quarter ending Dec 31, 1892, as follows, was also accepted: Number of persons placed in the city prison during the quarter, 94; amount of subsistence furnished and unpaid, $21. City Engineer Miller's report of his estimate of the cost of paving West Main street with fire brick, from the Ohio canal to Henry street, was read. He recommended that the contract for the work on that portion lying between the Tuscarawas river bridge and Henry street be let separately from that lying between the river bridge and the canal as the cost per yard would be more owing to a greater expense which would be incurred in the former portion in the work of excavating and filling in. He gave the cost of the work west of the bridge as $14,085, or about $1 60 per yard, while the remainder would only reach $12,000, or $1 20 per yard On motion of Mr. Segner, the report was accepted.

Another report giving the engineer's estimate of the cost of paving Prospect street between Main and Cherry streets as $9,690, or $1 20 per yard, was read and accepted.

FIRE CHIEF BURKLE'S REPORT

MASSILLON, O., Jan. 2, 1893.

To the President and Members of the City Council:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit to you my report for the first six months of my term, commencing June 20 and ending Dec. 31, 1892.

The department during this time mentioned has answered 25 alarms, just the same number as we had for the whole year of 1891; in other words, an increase of 50 per cent. over last year.

LOSSES.

Losses on buildings and contents, $21 689 90; insurance on same, $13,568; net loss, $8,121 90.

HOSE COMPANIES.

Our hose companies are the same as last year, and their individual services are here reported: Fires attended by Hose Company No. 1, 25 alarms; No. 2, 18; No 3, 18; No. 4, 14. Number of hours worked by each company: Hose Company No 1, 662 hours; No 2, 537; No. 3, 469; No. 4, 588; total hours, 2,256.

Amount received for service by each company: No 1, $261 80; No. 2 $214-80; No. 3 $187 60; No. 4, $235 20; total amount, $902 40

Number of feet of hose laid by each company: No 1, 9,600 feet; No 2, 2,350; No. 3, 3,750; No. 4 2,150; total number feet of hose laid, 17,850.

You will see by the above report the relative value of each company.

Causes of fires: Incendiary, 7; unknown, 4; lightning, 2; sparks from chimneys, 2; sparks from locomotives, 2; sparks falling in waste, 1; spark falling in shavings, 1; defective flues, 2; false alarm, 1; carelessness, 1; flue burning out, 1; lantern exploded, 1; total, 25

LOSSES TO RAILROAD CO'S.

P F W. & C. passenger depot	$ 50 00
Paper Mill to W. & L. E. cars	600 00
Pottery to P. F. W. &. C. cars	110 00
Total	$760.00

I have no means in knowing whether the above losses are insured or not.

Before closing the report, I would suggest that the city council buy 500 feet of rubber hose and two nozzels.

I trust your honorable body will lose no time in building our new engine house so that our department will become properly equipped and also purchase a hook and ladder truck of which we are very much in need.

In closing this report, I wish to tender my hearty thanks to the volenteer fireman for their prompt and efficient service and also to the police for their promptness in giving us the alarms of fire.

Respectfully submitted,
A. BURKLE,
Chief Fire Dep't

WILL CALL IT BANK STREET.

A petition from seven residents of the West Side, requesting the council to christen a certain street opposite Summit street and running north and south between Main and Tremont streets was read. On motion of Mr. Matthews, the petition was accepted and the solicitor instructed to draw up an ordinance naming the street as suggested.

Chairman Segner of the judiciary committee and Solicitor Willison both reported that they had together with Mr. Young met Jas R Dunn administrator of the Kent Jarvis estate and had endeavored to come to some settlement with him in regard to the claim for damage to the property of the estate in South Erie street. They had, they stated, asked him if he would accept $200 in cash and a release from the payment of $283—the amount of the assessment for paving in front of the property. This he had refused, and thus the matter stood. On motion of Mr. Shoemaker, the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

A resolution by Mr. Young was read in which it was declared necessary to improve West Main street from the Ohio canal to Henry street by paving with fire brick. It was adopted as was also a similar resolution relating to the paving of Prospect street introduced by Mr. Segner.

MR. SHOEMAKER DOES IT.

Mr. Shoemaker took that East Main street sewer stench by the throat, and offered a resolution referring the matter of building a stand pipe for the outlet of the sewer gas which now escapes at the intersection of High street, to the committee on sewers with power to act. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Matthews' motion instructing the clerk to notify the P., F. W. & C. railway company to remove certain obstructions in the river under their trestle just north of Main street, was carried.

A resolution by Mr Matthews that the council accept the proposition dated Oct. 14 1892 from O M. Kelley & Co., of Springfield, O, offering to furnish the city a ten ton street roller, was adopted, Messrs. Shoemaker and Hamill voting no

Later Mr Matthews offered an amendment to the motion which specified that the proposition must be changed so as to read "the roller shall work to the satisfaction of the council" This was carried, Messrs. Shoemaker and Hamill again voting no.

THE CARS MUST BE RUN.

Mr Segner arose to complain of the street railway company's failure to get their city line into operation, and his motion that the company be notified to begin running their cars on the local line within one week or forfeit their bond, was carried, Mr. Shoemaker voting no.

On motion of Mr. Segner the remainder of the sum due on the East Main street paving contract, less five per cent, was ordered paid.

A bill for water used in flushing the sewers was approved, and an indorsed communication relating to the matter of flushing sewers, was accepted.

The bills were then paid and council adjourned for two weeks.

BILLS PAID.

E. G. Willison	$ 8 50
Lillian Hess	3 00
S. A. Conrad & Co	22 05
Jas. Neall	6 22
Mrs. C. M. Everhard	20 50
Jas. R. Dunn	35 60
Conrad Boerner	12 40
Robert Clark & Co	4 00
Henry Lantz	88 40
P. Smith	36 00
F. Seaman	33 80
H. A. Blocher	46 00
Jacob Geis	393 89
John B. Snyder	2,855 93
Thos. Hagan	21 00
A. D. Volkmor	2 00
Massillon Water Co	4,258 33
Henry Gribble	32 20
Russell & Co	4 02
J. B. Snyder	8 05
Burch Directory Co	6 00
Chas. Barthelemy	21 00
Independent Co	32 00
Conrad, Dangler & Brown	19 61
Henry Lantz	2 40
D. A. Miller	52 50
Peter Snyder	5 75
Light, Heat and Power Co	657 27
C. Siebold	13 00

UNION VETERANS' UNION.

Their Officers Installed at G. A. R. Hall Last Night.

The Union Veterans' Union members held a public installation of officers last night at the G. A. R. hall. The following officers were installed by Col. W. B. Taneyhill, of Akron: Colonel, E. D. Doxsee; lieutenant colonel, J. H. Hissong; major, Philip Sonnhalter; quartermaster, Alfred Panyard; surgeon, Dr. J F. Gardner; chaplain, John Otto. Immediately after Colonel Doxsee had appointed Adam Roof as adjutant, the latter appointed the following staff: O. D, G. W. Earl; O. G, John Winkleman; S. M, Anton Heitger; Q. M. S, Frederick Koontz; I S S, L. Baker; O S. S., Llewelyn Williams; C. B., William Coons; D. M., D. Dulabaum.

After the officers had been installed a bountiful lunch was served by the ladies, which was heartily enjoyed by all. Mrs. Taneyhill, of Akron, and Mrs. Bushman, of Cleveland, who were present as delegates sent to try and organize a relief association among the ladies and in connection with the U. V. U., succeeded in securing the names for membership of many ladies who were present.

BANK DIRECTORS CHOSEN.

The Three National Banks Hold Their Annual Elections.

The three national banks of Massillon elected their officers and directors for the ensuing year this morning. The results are as follows:

First National—Officers: President, Charles Steese; vice president, George Harsh; cashier, J. M. Schuckers; directors, C. Steese, George Harsh, John Jacobs, D. Atwater, J. M. Schuckers.

Merchants National—President, J. W. McClymonds; vice president, S. A. Conrad; cashier, Wm. F. Ricks; assistant cashier, I. M. Taggart; directors, S. A. Conrad, J. W. McClymonds, F. H. Snyder, I. M. Taggart, G. L. Albrecht, Peter Sailer, H. C. Dielhenn, Wm F. Ricks, Z. T. Baltzly and John Silk.

Union National—President, Joseph Coleman; vice president, Edward Kachler; cashier, Jas. H. Hunt; directors, Joseph Coleman, C. L. McLain, Edward Kachler, C. M. Russell, Frederick Lo ffler, Mrs. C. M. Everhard, Jas. R Dunn, Frank Willenborg, H. H. Everhard and Jas. H. Hunt.

His Eightieth Birthday.

Thomas Rotch Richmond celebrated his eightieth birthday Monday. Coming with his parents, from Connecticut, to this county in 1816, he has made Massillon his home for seventy-six years, and has, with possibly one or two exceptions, lived here longer than any other resident of the city. His mother was raised by Thomas and Charity Rotch, early and well-known settlers, and it was due to their influence that Mr. Richmond's parents moved to this place. Among the most valued of Mr. Richmond's possessions is a set of silver spoons, now over one hundred years old, which were presented his mother an her wedding day by Charity Rotch, the founder of the Rotch school.

Purchased More Space.

Joseph Grapewine has purchased and to-day received the deed for the Walters property, a frame structure formerly occupied as a saloon, and adjoining the Waverly hotel on the east side. This building suffered the same fate as its next door neighbor, having been ruined by fire a year or two since. Mr. Grapewine will have it torn down at once and will utilize the newly acquired space in the enlargement of the Waverly hotel when it is rebuilt.

Death of Samuel Masters.

At about ten o'clock on Saturday night Samuel Masters, a well known farmer, was found dead in his bed at his home several miles west of Massillon. He retired at 9 o'clock apparently feeling perfectly well. Mr. Masters, who was 72 years old, was possessed of considerable wealth, and a widow and nine children survive him.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

MRS. MARY BAMMERLIN,

WHO WAS THE OLDEST RESIDENT OF MASSILLON.

Her Death Occurs at the Home of Her Daughter, Mrs. Peter Morganthaler, at Seven O'clock Saturday Evening—The Story of a Remarkable Life.

With the demise of Mrs. Mary Barbara Bammerlin there passed away what may with propriety be denominated one of the human landmarks of Massillon. She was a remarkable woman, not only in the unusual age attained, but exemplified also in the indominitable perseverance and struggle made against the vicissitudes of an eventful existence of almost a century.

The history of this venerable woman is an interesting one to all who have had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with her, and the appended brief bidgraphy, written by one who know her well, is accorded space in the columns of this paper:

Maria Barbara Zellers was born at Willheim on-the-Rhine, in the state of Baden, Germany, December 5, 1798. She was married in that village in 1818 to Charles J. Bammerlin. The young couple, with Mrs. Bammerlin's parents, came to this country in 1834, and after landing in the metropolis, traveled via the Erie canal to Canada, where they remained about one year. From there they came on the Lake Erie and Ohio canal to Massillon and settled on a farm in Lawrence township, four miles northwest of this city.

On this farm, which is yet in Mrs. Bammerlin's name, her parents died at an advanced age. In 1871 Mr. and Mrs. Bammerlin removed to Massillon, where the husband died in 1881 at the age of 88 years. Four children resulted from the union, and nineteen grandchildren and twenty one great grandchildren, are all living.

The deceased was a devout Christian having been connected with the church from girlhood, and during her uninterrupted residence of more than half a century in this city, has always been conspicuously identified with the various classes of church work. She has held membership in the St. John's Evangelical church ever since its organization, and up to a year or two ago, when the infirmities of age prevented, she was a faithful and regular attendant.

Those who knew the deceased intimately—and her friends were numbered by the hundreds—will ever remember her for the gentleness of her disposition, her unbounded liberality, her strong common sense, her unvarying affection for children, her christian spirit as exemplified in her daily life, and the consideration displayed at all times for the feelings of others

The deceased retained her general health and the command of her mental faculties almost to the hour of death, and it was observed that up to within a few days of her demise she recognized even the children who called to talk with their loved and venerable friend. Death occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. P. Morganthaler, with whom she had made her home for a number of years

The funeral will take place from St. John's Evangelical church at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. C. Christiansen is to officiate.

DR. SLUSSER'S LIFE.

Dr. Marchand Delivers an Interesting Address on That Subject.

THE INDEPENDENT is in receipt of a copy of an address delivered before the Galen club, of Canton, on January 3, by Dr. J. F. Marchard on the life of Dr. Lew. Slusser, who was an honored member of the organization. THE INDEPENDENT wishes to express its appreciation of the kindness of the Galen club in desiring to have the address appear in its columns, and for that reason and because of its respect for the memory of the deceased physician, regrets exceedingly its inability to publish the address in full. The resolutions adopted by the Galen club are as follows:

Resolutions adopted by the Galen Club on the death of Dr. Lew Slusser, Jan. 3, 1893:

Whereas, It has been in accordance with the Divine Will, for the first time in the history of the Galen Club, to remove by death one of our circle, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Lewis Slusser, M. D., we have lost our most interested and interesting member, and the loss sustained we deeply mourn.

Resolved, That the medical profession has lost a scholarly, dignified and helpful member. The community a public spirited, active and sincere promoter of its welfare. His family a devoted, kind and loving husband and father.

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed in the proceedings of the Galen club, and a copy of the same be given to the family, and to the Canton and Massillon papers for publication.

E. P. MORROW,
E O. PORTMANN,
JAS. FRAUNFELTER,
Committees.

A SAD DEATH AT CANTON.

Mrs. Robert N. Taylor, who is well known Here, Dies After a Week's Illness.

Great sorrow and surprise were felt among the many Massillon friends of Mrs. Robert N. Taylor, of Canton, when they learned on Sunday morning of her death at a late hour on Saturday night at her home in North Cleveland avenue, of that city. She had been ill since last Sunday, and from Tuesday to Thursday her recovery was a matter of great doubt. On Friday she seemed better, but in the evening of that day, an alarming change was apparent and she again grew worse.

The circumstances of the death are peculiarly sad. Mrs. Taylor was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Patton, and it was only about a year ago that she was married at her parents' home in South Market street, to Robert N. Taylor, junior member of the law firm of Welty & Taylor.

Ida Patton, as she was known before her marriage, was regarded by the young people of the circle in which she moved as one of the brightest, prettiest and most lovable of girls, and both among them and her older friends sorrow of the sincerest degree is felt.

THE DEATH OF JOHN BALL.

A Former Resident of This City Dies at Champaign Ill.

A brief mention was made in Saturday's INDEPENDENT of the death of John Ball, a former resident of this city which occured at his home in Champaign, Ill., Friday morning at 2 o'clock. Mr. Ball had been suffering for some time with an internal cancer. He was sixty-eight years of age, and was the father of Miss Edith Ball, a teacher in the Massillon public schools At one time Mr. Ball was one of the wealthiest and best known men in this county, and was the founder of the old Ball Plow Company, which was located at Canton, where Mr. Ball at that time resided.

Last April in company with his family he moved to Champaign, Ill., where he has a son employed on one of the railroads which pass through that city. The remains were taken to Canton for burial and the funeral was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of Mr. William Reed, in North Market street.

A CROOKED CANTONIAN CAUGHT.

Officers Ertle and Cochran Capture a Harness Thief in This City.

Word was received at the mayor's office Saturday night, from officer McCourt, of Canton, requesting the arrest of a man named John Berget who had been discharged from the employ of Dr. Brant, of that city. Later Berget entered the former's stable and stole a set of gold mounted harness and a saddle and bridle, the latter two articles being found in a Canton pawn shop, but the harness and Berget had disappeared, and it was supposed that he had come to this city.

On receiving the word Officers Cochran and Ertle, after considerable work, located Berget at the Bridge House, a boarding house on the West Side, where he was arrested by them at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. The harness was also found in the room. Office McCourt came over for the prisioner the same morning and lodged him in the Canton jail.

An Obituary.

Mrs. Catharine Wagoner, whose death occurred at her home, one mile east of this city, on Monday, was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1807, and in company with her parents moved to Stark county, O, when she was sixteen years of age. On the 10th day of April, 1826, she was married to Jacob Wagoner. Six children were born to them and all are living and were present at their mother's funeral. There are also twenty-five grandchildren and forty-one greatgrandchildren. Mr. Wagoner died nine years ago. Mrs. Wagoner lived on the home farm for sixty-two years.

Mrs. George Rogers's Death.

Mrs. George Rogers, aged 55 years, died at 2 o'clock Monday at her home in West Main street, after a lingering illness of congestion of the lungs. Mrs. Rogers was born in Pontty Pool, South Wales, in the year 1837, and has lived in this city for a number of years. A husband and nine children survive her. The funeral will be held at the U. B. church Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The burial will take place in the Massillon cemetery.

John P Jones Elected.

Ed Gleitsman, who was in Columbus several days last week as a delegate from the Massillon branch to the Ohio State Trades and Labor assembly, returned home Saturday night. He says that the meeting resulted in the passage of some very important measures for the improvement of the order, among those of local interest being the election as president of the state assembly of John P. Jones, of North Lawrence.

The choice was a judicious one, as Mr. Jones has had much experience in the work of organizing and managing labor associations. He has been president of District No. 5 of the Ohio Division of the United Mine Workers of America, and was also senior member of the national executive board of the same association. The latter position he resigned several months since to accept the place of assistant mine inspector of district No. 5 of this state.

The other state officers elected by the assembly are: Vice president, D. P. Rowland, Cincinnati; secretary, Alfred See; treasurer, S P. Ewing, Columbus; legislative committee, Robert Bandlow, Cleveland; E. J. Bracken, Columbus, and P. F. Fitzpatrick, Cincinnati.

Provide yourself with a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and so have the means at hand for contending successfully with a sudden cold. As an emergency medicine, it has no equal, and leading physicians everywhere recommend it.

WILL HAVE NEW GROUNDS

THE WORKERS FOR THE BONFIELD FARM WIN.

Enough Directors Elected on Saturday to Practically Insure the Sale of the Old Fair Grounds and the Purchase of a New Site.

The voting for directors of the Stark County Agricultural society, which was held in Canton on Saturday, closed at 5 o'clock that afternoon. The result was as follows, one director to be voted for each city and township named:

Alliance city—Emery Miller, 622.
Canton township—J R. Browman, 464; Horace Sponsellor, 160.
Lawrence township—J. P. Lawrence, 72; George Stover, 562.
Lexington township—William Duvall, 59; T. Armstrong, 573.
Massillon city—S A. Conrad, 608.
Nimishillen township—Jacob Kagey, 80; Peter Yoder, 3; M. O. Sherer, 500; Aaron Houser, 46.
Paris township—J. J. Snyder, 85; Selkirk E. Morehead, 2; James Ackelson, 538.
Sandy township—H. C. Elson, 605; C. O. Elson, 4; R E Wilson, 29.
Sugar Creek township—A. W. Stambaugh, 624
Tuscarawas township—W. D. Oberlin, 628.

The above result is substantially a big victory for those wishing to sell the fair grounds and purchase the Bonfield farm between Massillon and Canton. An option is now being held by the directors of the society on 110 acres of this farm. It is the central portion of the tract, and is situated only 500 feet south of the main road

A GENEROUS ACT.

A Mineral Point Man Sends Five Dollars to Anthony Gruber.

The burning of the home of Anthony Gruber on January 4, will be remembered by the readers of this paper. THE INDEPENDENT is in receipt of the following letter:

MINERAL POINT, O, Jan. 6, 1893
TO THE INDEPENDENT, Massillon, O.

GENTLEMEN: I notice through the Cleveland World that a man by the name of Anthony Gruber was left in destitute circumstances, caused by sickness and by fire. I herewith send you my check for $5, for his relief, not knowing whom else to send to. Hoping that you will pardon me for troubling you, I remain

Yours very truly,
JOHN F. RICE.

The act was a generous one, coming as it did from abroad, and THE INDEPENDENT makes haste to assure Mr. Rice that it is ready at any time to take the "trouble," as he calls it, to assist him in such a cause. Inquiries have been made, and Anthony Gruber is found to be a worthy and deserving man who is really in need of the money. THE INDEPENDENT therefore suggests that further assistance be given him, and should any others desire to contribute they can leave whatever they may wish at this office and it will reach the unfortunate family. THE INDEPENDENT puts its name down for one dollar.

Mr. Gruber is requested to call at this office for the check sent by Mr. Rice.

A Horse Out All Night.

At 1 o'clock Sunday morning, Officer Ertle found a horse and buggy hitched in front of Charles Schaitble's saloon in West Tremont street. The animal had been standing there since 5 o'clock Saturday evening, and was suffering from the want of food and water. The horse was at once driven to a livery stable where its wants were promptly attended to. No one had appeared to claim the animal up to Sunday evening.

An Enemy Baffled.

There is an enemy with whom thousands are familiar all their lives, because they are born with a tendency to biliousness. With this enemy they are constantly battling with ineffectual weapons. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will baffle it. More purgatives will not reform a disordered condition of the liver indicated, not by constipation alone, but also by sick headaches, yellowness of the skin and eye balls, nausea, furred tongue and uneasiness more particularly upon pressure on the right side, upon and below the short ribs. Avoid drastic purgatives which gripe and weaken the intestines, and substitute this world-famous antibilious cordial, which likewise removes malarial, stomachic and kidney complaints, rheumatism and nervousness. As a laxative of the bowels, painless but effectual, it improves appetite, sleep and the ability to digest, and possesses the additional advantage of a standard tonic.

Lane's Family Medicine moves the bowels each day. Most people need to use it.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Where the best food is required, the Royal Baking Powder only can be used.

I have found the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.—*C. Goyu, late Chef, Delmonico's, N. Y.*

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. McCloskey is very ill at her home on Shoemaker hill.

Mrs. William Wagoner is ill at her home in Green street.

Nicholas Peacock has accepted a position in Russell & Co's office.

Mr. and Mrs. Lew Ward are visiting friends and relatives in Uhrichsville.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hering, of Mansfield, are visiting relatives in the city.

A Night in Venice, on January 19, at the home of Mrs. Kent Jarvis, in E. Main street.

Miss Belle Parks, of Bolivar, is the guest of Miss Lizzie Von Kanel, in Plum street

Samuel B. Stern has been appointed administrator of the estate of Susan Bahney, late of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lomady, of Canal Dover, have returned home after a week's visit in this city.

William Stein, who represents the firm of Straus, Pritz & Co, of Cincinnati, is spending a few days with Massillon friends.

Carpenters are removing the damaged wooden partitions in the Waverly Hotel, preparatory to the work of remodeling and enlarging the structure.

Constable George Cannon received a dispatch Saturday night from Seville, announcing the death at that place of his nephew, Willie De Witt, aged about 5 years

Messrs. Henry Dielhenn, David Atwater, Frank Shallenberger, Warren Jacobs and John Shoemaker attended a Mystic Shrine meeting in Cleveland, last night.

Millard Hilton entertained a company of thirty young folks at his home in East Main street, Saturday evening. Dancing and games were the principal amusements.

Frank Wendling, who has been employed for several years past as a compositor at Newstetter's printing office, has gone to Cleveland to work in the Leader office.

Joseph Colemire celebrated his seventeenth birthday last night by giving a company to about forty friends. A fine supper and various amusements made the evening pass pleasantly.

Charles Killinger, a well known merchant of East Greenville, who has many friends in Massillon, is lying very ill at his home in that place, having had several recent strokes of paralysis.

Miss Mamie Curley acted as hostess to about fifty of her friends on Saturday night. Dancing, music, wink and other amusements were the principal features of the evening, and luncheon was served.

Mrs. C. C. Lucas, of Avelon, Pa., known to Massillon people as Miss Eva Merwin accompanied by her niece Miss Helen Fawcett, of Alliance, arrived yesterday and is visiting her uncle David Merwin in North Mill street.

The Orrville Crescent says: "P. F. Shriber, south of town, who held a public sale a week or two ago, has given up going West and will move to Massillon to-day to accept a position on the Canton-Massillon inter-urban motor line."

Joseph Grapewine hands THE INDEPENDENT one dollar to-day for the relief of Anthony Gruber. Mr. Grapewine, whose Waverly Hotel was burned two weeks ago, can fully appreciate the feelings of a man who has lost all his possessions by that terrible elemen, t fire.

The Canton board of trade has referred to a citizens' committee the question of extending financial aid to the Canton Steel Roofing Company, whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, and the committee has already secured stock subscriptions for the purpose of increasing the capital of the concern. It is believed that the company will not be allowed to depart from Canton.

The first meeting of the Stark County Horticultural Society for the year 1893, will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 18, at the residence of J. T. Roth, two miles south of Canton. The new officers will be inducted into office. Conveyances to carry passengers to Mr. Roth's residence will leave the Hurford House, Canton, about 10 o'clock, returning after the close of the meeting. Fare, twenty-five cents. Mrs. S. O. Eggert, secretary.

Anthony Gruber, the man who, with his wife and children, lost all their clothing and household effects by fire on the night of January 4, called at THE INDEPENDENT office this morning, and was handed the five dollar check which was so kindly forwarded by John F. Rice, of Mineral Point. Gruber had with him a list of persons who had given him sums of money aggregating about eleven dollars. Later in the day others left money amounting in all to $3.25, which will be given the unfortunate man.

A sleighing party made up of twenty merry young people of this city, snugly tucked in one of Kramer's large sheds, left the Pille residence, in East Tremant street, last night, for the Langabach home in North Cleveland avenue, Canton, where they passed a delightful evening with dancing and progressive euchre. The prizes offered were awarded to two Canton young ladies. At 12 o'clock a bounteous supper was served, after which the party started on the homeward journey and arrived at 3 o'clock this morning.

A party of sixteen young people piled into Kramer's covered sleigh at the club house and were whizzed over the snow to Navarre, last night. At the Reed House a smoking hot oyster supper was ready, and it was not long before this was put out of sight. By this time Prof. Michael Zink and the wind in his accordeon had become thawed out, and the assembly hall of the house was soon filled with the forms of dancers and the notes of Ta-ra—you know the rest. An hour or two was spent in dancing, and the party returned home, none the worse for wear.

Just received a fine line of slipper soles in all sizes at H. H. Pille's shoe store.

A BILL FOR THE MINERS.

Something About a Measure that Will Benefit Mine Workers.

On November 21 the executive board of District 6, (O.) sent out a circular calling on all mines and local unions to take action on the Thomas anti-screen bill now pending before the legislative body of Ohio. The bill has been read before that body and has been discussed before the committee of geology, mines and mining of the house. A number of coal operators and the mine officials of District No. 6 were on hand to discuss the bill pro and con. However, the house of representatives adjourned last spring before the bill was reached, and if it still holds its same place on the calendar we will soon know what the house thinks of it.

Since the call from the executive board there has been more or less talk of the bill through the columns of THE MINERS' INDEPENDENT and the United Mine Workers' Journal, and before it is too late we would like to put our thoughts on record for the bill as we are taught to see it.

We believe the present system to be unjust and selfish. It is unjust for any coal operator to arrange such a screen as to take a very large per cent. of a miner's coal—all that passes through a one and one fourth inch screen—without paying for it. The amount of coal that passes through those screens can not be definitely stated in this article, as the nature of the coal in Ohio differs so much.

In one district it is a certain per cent., and in another it is another per cent., and, in fact, there is much difference in the same mine, that if it were just to one man it would not be just to his closest neighbor some times. For the curious reader, and the person of a mathematical turn of mind, we quote from the last report of the chief inspector of mines of Ohio, just out for 1891.

In the following table will be found the production of lump, nut and slack or pea coal in each of the coal producing counties of the state. It also exhibits the total amount of each grade produced and the total output of the state during the year:

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE STATE, BY COUNTIES, DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Counties.	Lump.	Nut.	Pea and Slack
Athens	1,058,539	161,841	153,940
Belmont	817,998	263,031	239,441
Carroll	141,325	30,115	34,981
Columbiana	434,474	108, 05	121,330
Coshocton	148,548	25,877	31,36
Gallia	14,693	.....	3,594
Guernsey	335,416	70,327	84,116
Harrison	3,726	270	320
Hocking	1,327,301	202,799	92,529
Holmes	9,573	2,340	3,8 8
Jackson	1,148,330	265,105	185,441
Jefferson	439,105	9 ,496	127,526
Lawrence	60,651	12,337	6,472
Mahoning	168,599	32,233	31,5 4
Medina	176,689	13,552	24,769
Meigs	228,707	46,696	22,089
Muskingum	175,674	35,852	31,3 2
Noble	8,190	780	590
Perry	1,431,113	194,6 9	153,988
Portage	49,821	5,495	13,296
Stark	711,705	81,328	132,137
Summit	104,543	11,360	27,646
Trumbull	57,509	3,808	2,796
Tuscarawas	447,984	131,847	150,543
Vinton	85,266	10,378	8,722
Washington	2,644	648	564
Wayne	63,036	14,734	13,785
Total	9,691,280	1,769,075	1,679,854

The nut and the pea coal are sold in the market at a good price. The difference in price of the nut and lump coal is but a trifle. The slack is not always sold, but in many cases it is, and where they cannot sell it they always have use for it at the mine for fuel in making steam to run the machinery of the mine. We know of many cases where the miners were obliged to work part of the day to get slack to keep the fires going so they could keep the pumps at work.

The writer and others know of coal companies in Ohio who, when they get an order for mixed coal or "run of mine," weigh the lump coal, then the slack. Pea and nut are run into the same flat as the lump coal, and a load goes into the market undivided, and it was divided only for the purpose of weighing it.

Hence we claim the miner should have pay for the coal that is sold in the market or at the mine. Does the shoe and boot man give the small shoes and boots to you? Suppose you ask him the next time you deal with him for a few pairs of shoes for your little folks at home and see if he will not soon tell you the price and that he did not give small shoes away. Very likely he would not only say you were unjust, but that you were crazy. If the reader was in the market selling potatoes, cabbage, apples, pears, etc., and was refused pay for his produce because some of them were small, or the buyer would attempt to take the larger and expect the smaller ones thrown in, don't you think that you would be moved to use some rather forcible language? And we might go on through a catalogue of such comparisons, and find the same rule holds true with the one exception. Because they can do so does not make it any more just. "Might never makes right."

DEVICES IN CHUTES.

The many kinds of devices made use of in coal chutes to make and take fine coal from the lump is somewhat surprising to those not acquainted with the ways and means of a coal operator. The Massillon district has had the great curse—breakers in the screens—removed from it when our sub district officers and coal operators found the good man, Father Kuhn, to pass judgment against them.

Since that time we are strangers to the many ways of making fine coal on the screens and screening before the miner has his coal weighed that are being made use of at the many mines in Ohio.

RAILROAD SCALES.

We find fault with having railroad scales to weigh the miners' coal. At large mines where they have railroad scales there are from two to five men working on or about the flats [railroad cars]. Those men are sometimes all weighed with the flat, sometimes only part.

This cannot very well be avoided, and for practical purposes the system now in use is as good as can be made. The writer is well aware that weighing coal at a large mine is not weighing sugar or quinine. In the majority of mines in Ohio there is more or less refuse matter sent out with each car and these men on the flat are constantly throwing it to one side,—off the flat into a refuse heap. Mark this point: We will say that John Smith sends out a car; it is weighed and the men find it to have much refuse matter—bone coal, sulphur and slate,—the men on the flat throw two, three, four or five hundred, as it may be, from the flat to the refuse heap. The next car belonging to Charles Jones is a car of very good, clean coal, and is weighed. O J's coal must make good the amount thrown from John Smith's car by the men. We do not think this just to Charles Jones; John Smith might feel good over it—if not docked or discharged—but do you think for a moment that Charles Jones will not "get on" to the fraud and begin to practice it himself?

PRACTICAL MINERS.

If we could get back to "the good old way" there would be a demand for practical miners. There would then be certain questions asked all men seeking employment at a mine: "Can you mine coal?" "Where did you last work?" We have men who mine coal and we have a great number who "butcher" coal. In the present system the mine boss has no care when employing a man if he can mine coal or butcher it. The man who butchers his coal or makes much fine coal—nut, pea and slack—is the man the company makes the most from, as he makes the coal they get for nothing. As we have found by experience, where we have a strike on hand that new men who never mined coal and never saw a mine in their lives are employed, and in time some of them manage to make a meager living and they stay at the business. The present system is a good one to make "coal butchers," and if we get our coal weighed in the mine car the coal companies will be obliged to be more careful as to who they employ as miners.

CAN WE GET IT PASSED?

The mines and local unions are to take action on it and report the vote to W. C. Pearce, Corning, O. The representatives of the different counties are to be notified of the wishes of the people. We would favor the method adopted by local union No 13 of Bridgeport, i. e., to see that your representative will vote for the bill. We would have one man from each sub-district in the state, the sub-district to make the appointment and pay time and expense of the same. In this way some of the best men of the state would be there to defend the bill, as there will be a number of coal operators and able ones to oppose the measure.

ADJOINING STATES.

Our adjoining states, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and West Virginia, have a law for weighing coal in gross measure and they have their coal pass over large screens—"a cat can crawl through them," is what one writer has said of them before weighing. It would be no worse in our sister mining states if they never had the gross weight measure. And what will we do with it in Ohio if we are so fortunate as to have the bill passed? We must enforce the bill if once a law. And to inforce the bill would give the operators of Ohio a just reason to complain, as the other coal states would have an advantage in the market. I say we must not do as the other states, if so, what is all this talk about? Then if Ohio makes this a demand, would it not be just to all to make it a national move? If we are organized we can demand and enforce all coal to be weighed before passing over screens of any kind, and if we are not we cannot carry it out if the legislature of Ohio gives us fifty laws for the weighing of coal. We can have only what we can command. We make the law. We get what they cannot keep. Hence we must make it a national move if we would win. We would wish to see the state and national conventions take this subject in hand for final action, in April.

JOS. H THOMAS.

ARRINGTON ARRESTED.

A Massillon Man Arrested at New Jersey on Account of Labor Troubles.

Two weeks ago National President Louis Arrington, of the Glass Blowers' Union, went to Bridgeton, N. J., to assist in settling a strike caused by a difference in opinion regarding the union, which had arisen between some of its members and their employes. Information has appeared in these columns at various times since then, regarding the strike, and the following startling dispatch was received from New York this afternoon:

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The grand jury at Bridgeton, N. J., has returned indictments for conspiracy against Louis Arrington, president, and Conrad Troth, vice president of the Bottle Blowers' Association. The union had members of the Cumberland Glass Company arrested for offsetting store accounts against the wages of the men. The blowers are now on a strike with President Arrington in charge. Both men were arrested yesterday and gave bail.

The Dentists Meet.

The Tuscarawas Valley Dental Association met last night, in the parlors of the Hotel Conrad. Interesting papers were read and discussed. The officers for the ensuing year are: Dr. Lewis E. Menuez, of Massillon, president; Dr. W. D. Woodburn, of Uhrichsville, vice president; Dr. F. H. Waldron, of Canal Dover, secretary and treasurer; executive committee, Dr. Frank Douds, Canton; Dr. C. O. Carr, Massillon, and Dr. Elmer Battershell, New Philadelphia. The following were the out of town visitors and members: Drs. Douds, sr. and jr., Dr. G. Mitchell, of Canton; Dr. F. H. Waldron, of Canal Dover; Dr. D. U. Ricksecker, of Navarre; Dr. Elmer Bettershell, of New Philadelphia; Samuel Crocker, of Cincinnati, and Ransom and Randolph, of Toledo. During the meeting a fine display of surgical and dental instruments was made.

Rev. Sylvanus Lane

Of the Cincinnati M. E conference, makes a good point when he says: "We have for years used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family of five, and find it fully equal to all that is claimed for it. Some people are greatly prejudiced against patent medicine, but how the patent can hurt a medicine and not a machine is a mystery of mysteries to me."

Hood's Pills cure liver ills.

Coughing leads to consumption Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

THE FIRES OF LAST YEAR.

REPORT OF FOREMAN BAATZ, OF HOSE COMPANY NO. 1.

An Increase of Fourteen Fires Over the Number During 1891—The Location of Every Blaze Given—Several were of Incendiary Origin.

A tabulated report of the work of the Massillon fire department for the year of 1892 has been prepared and submitted to Fire Chief Burkle by C. L. Baatz, foreman of Hose Company No. 1 and of the central engine house. It gives in detail the number of men in attendance, the number of hours worked, the money received by the men and the amount of hose laid at each fire during the year. The report is an interesting one but THE INDEPENDENT is reluctantly compelled to omit all of the figures except the totals, which are given with the following comparison with the year of 1891:

	No. Fires.	No Men.	No. Hours.	Money Received
1892	39	22	853	$341.20
1891	25	25	402	161.20
Increase for '92	14	2	451	$180.80

Amount of hose laid for 1892.....15,950 feet.

The location and dates of the thirty-nine fires for the year were as follows:

Hookway & Foltz, clothing store, January 17.

Hookway & Foltz, clothing store still alarm, January 19.

Fred Schrock's barn, January 23.

William Schworm's ice house, February 5.

Snyder Bros' barn, February 9.

Masters & Finley's barn, February 10.

Sam Myers' house, February 14.

Knapp & Dillon's plumbing shop, March 15

Mrs. Aunding's house, April 1.

H. Wendling's house, April 1.

Grass fire, South Erie street, April 7.

M. E church, May 13.

Russell's shop, May 17.

H. Howald's house, June 7.

Q. W. Reeves's tenement house, July 5th.

Thos. Volkmor's barn, July 24.

P, F. W. & C. railroad passenger depot, July 26.

C Russell's oil shed, July 28.

Lemmon's tar tank, August 26.

Paper mill straw sheds, September 1.

Paper mill engine house, September 6.

Bridge shop, September 7

Koontz Bros.' house, September 18.

Boerner, Shepley & Vogt's pottery, September 19.

Mrs. Krause's barn, September 20.

Tenement house, C., L & W. rail road, October 2.

Mrs. Felix Andrew's house, October 14.

Bert Clay's house, October 23.

Russell's shop, November 18

Shorb's green house, November 18.

Warwick block, December 3.

Wilcox's house, December 4.

Shorb's green house, December 9

George Snyder's house, December 13.

P H. Young's carriage works, December 13.

Conrad, Dangler & Brown's lumber yard, December 16.

Waverly Hotel, December 28.

Waverly Hotel, December 29.

Paper mill straw stacks, December 30.

Total number of fires for 1892, 39; for the year 1891, 25; increase for 1892, 14.

AFRAID OF MASSILLON.

Cantonians Busy Hunting New Sites for the Fair Grounds.

There is very little doubt that certain Canton merchants are using their strongest efforts to have the new fair grounds located anywhere rather than on the Massillon road. The fact remains, nevertheless, that the Bonfield farm presents the most advantageous features and is more accessible from all parts of the county than any other site that could be named. Its supporters are also largely in the majority and they feel confident of winning. Yesterday's Canton Repository has the following on the subject:

"Now that the fact is established that enough directors have been elected in the Stark County Agricultural Society to vote for the sale of the old grounds and the purchase of new ones, many sites are being discussed. The Bonfield farm has the advantage, but advocates of other sites are crying aloud their claims. There are many people who oppose the Bonfield site. There are others who favor that place over all others. The Pontius farm north of Canton is receiving many supporters. People in the east end would like the society to purchase land on the Louisville road.

"The latest site spoken of is the Carnes farm south of the city. Friends claim that it has all the advantages of the other places, and that the location of the fair grounds there would benefit Canton. It looks as if the directors would at their nex meeting have enough sites to insure a good selection."

LOUIS MYERS BADLY HURT.

He Falls Down a Flight of Stairs at Fort Wayne, Ind.

A letter was received at this office this morning telling of a serious accident which befell Dr. N. Louis Myers, a well known young colored man whose home is in Massillon. The letter states that the doctor has been engaged in the practice of medicine in that city since last September and that on December 28 he fell down a stairway of twenty steps striking on a basket.

He sustained serious internal injuries which have since necessitated an operation, sprained his right arm and bruised his head. The letter further says that he has suffered several hemorrhages since the accident, and is at present in a precarious condition.

James Myers, of this city, father of the young man, was sent for last week and returned Monday. On Tuesday, Mrs. Myers went to Fort Wayne, and is now at the bedside of her son.

The continual succession of boils, pimples, and eruptions from which many suffer, indicates an impure state of the blood. The most effective remedy is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It expels the poison harmlessly through the natural channels, and leaves the skin clean and clear.

THE INDEPENDENT sets the pace.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Humane Officer Fred Hose Arrests John Lung on That Charge.

Humane Officer Fred Hose swore out a warrant yesterday, charging John Lung, who lives near the canal towpath in the northern part of the city, with cruelty to animals. Lung was arrested and settled with Justice Folger this morning.

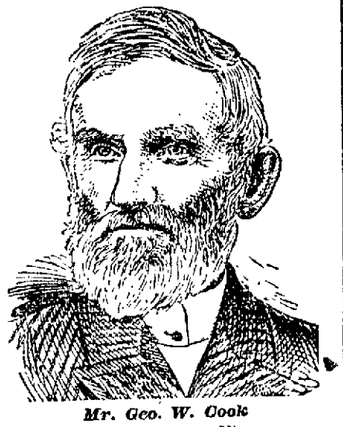
The arrest was caused through the complaint of a man living near the Heppert mill, who claimed that at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning he was awakened by a noise in his yard, and upon investigating found one of Lung's old horses, evidently nearly frozen and looking as though it were half starved trying to get into his barn. He put the poor beast into his own stable. Another old horse was found wandering around in a field trying to keep warm. Lung claimed that he had shut the horses in his stable but that they had wandered out themselves. He said this morning that he would take the animals to the glue factory to day and dispose of them.

It is hoped that the arrest of Lung will serve as a lesson to himself and others who are in the habit of mistreating animals, for no punishment is too severe for the man who willingly leaves them unprovided with sufficient shelter and food.

Mr. Wm T. Price, a justice of the peace at Richland, Neb, was confined to his bed last winter with a severe attack of lumbago, but a thorough application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm enabled him to get up and go to work. Mr. Price says: "The remedy cannot be recommended too highly." Let any one troubled with rheumatism, neuralgia or lame back, give it a trial, and they will be of the same opinion. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.



Mr. Geo. W. Cook
Of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Like a Waterfall
Great Suffering
After the Grip

Tremendous Roaring in the Head —Pain in the Stomach.

"To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Two years ago I had a severe attack of the Grip, which left me in a terribly weak and debilitated condition. Last winter I had another attack and was again very badly off, my health nearly wrecked. My appetite was all gone, I had no strength, felt **tired all the time**, had disagreeable roaring noises in my head, like a waterfall. I also had severe headaches and

Severe Sinking Pains

in my stomach. I took medicines without benefit, until, having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I concluded to try it, and the result is very gratifying. All the disagreeable effects of the Grip are gone, I am free from pains and aches, and believe

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is surely curing my catarrh. I recommend it to all." GEO. W. COOK, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

Hood's Remedies are for sale by C. S. Craig.

Tribute.

While it is over thirty years ago since Allcock's Porous Plasters were first introduced to the medical profession and public, the marked success and unprecedented popularity which they met with not only continues, but steadily increases. No other plasters have been produced which gain so many testimonials of high value as those continuously accorded to Allcock's Porous Plasters, and the only motive for these exceptional tributes lies in the fact of their being a medicinal and pharmaceutical preparation of superior value. Additional proof of the true value of Allcock's Porous Plasters lies in the fact that they are being largely imitated by unscrupulous persons, who seek to deceive the public by offering plasters which they claim to be the "same," "equal," "as good," "better," "best porous plaster," etc., while it is in general appearance only that they resemble Allcock's. Every one of the so-called porous plasters are imitations of Allcock's Porous Plasters.

Avoid dealers who attempt to palm off inferior and worthless plasters that are purchased by them at low rates for the purpose of substitution.

Travellers must learn a lesson from Mr O. D. Cone, a prominent attorney of Parker, Dakota, who says: "I never leave home without taking a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy with me, and on many occasions have ran with it to the relief of some sufferer and have never known it to fail." For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle — regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequalled for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 50 doses 25 cts. Samples Free, at Z. T. Baltzly.

The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proven by the many wonderful cures it is accomplishing. It is just the medicine for you.

THE BEST COUGH-CURE
and anodyne expectorant,
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral
soothes the inflamed membrane and induces sleep.
Prompt to Act
sure to cure.

Everything used in making Cleveland's baking powder is named on the label. Cleveland's is simply a pure cream of tartar powder. No alum, no ammonia.

One rounded teaspoonful of Cleveland's Baking Powder does more and better work than a heaping teaspoonful of any other. A large saving on a year's bakings.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disorderd you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug-store, 50c per bottle.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, January 10:

LADIES.

Shay Myrtle, Singer Jennie,

MEN.

Brencher J. M., Hollinger Chas.
Bricker Chas. Kreek Karl.
Clark W. H Lachat Rahman.
Clark J. W. Ludrick J. B
Clark John W. Miller E. G. (Farmer)
Dewalt Wes. Miller and Young,
Day P. C. Owen H C.
Gordon G. W. Willis H. F.

Persons calling for these above letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

The Brown Lumber Co.,
—DEALERS IN—
Lumber, Shingles, Lath;
SASH, DOORS and BLINDS
Manufacturers of Cigar Boxes.
Yard and Mill South Erie Street,
MASSILLON, O.

Stop! Look! See!
The many beautiful things you can buy at
HIGERD'S OPERA HOUSE Furniture Store
That will make handsome presents, at prices to suit all. Largest stock in the city.
15 & 17 South Erie St., Massillon, Ohio.

GREAT January SALE
Plush, Cloth, Eiderdown, Beaver, Scotch and Fancy Skating Caps.
Fancy Scotch, Lambs wool, Mocha, Fowne nonpareil, Beaver California Buck and Heavy Driving Gloves and Mittens.
Fine Underwear—Pontiac, Natural Wool, Dr. Warner's, Vulcan and Cashmere Half Hose and Stockings, Silk and Cashmere Mufflers, Wool Scarfs etc.
Remember our prices are lower than any discount sale.
SPANGLER & CO., Hatters and Men's Furnishers, No. 4 East Main Street.

ABSOLUTELY FREE

For a limited time we propose to furnish free of cost THE WEEKLY INDEPENDENT and The New York Weekly Tribune to every tenth subscriber, the plan by which this may be accomplished with perfect impartiality is as follows: The regular price of THE MASSILLON WEEKLY INDEPENDENT is $1.00. The regular price of the New York Weekly Tribune is $1.00. Total $2.00. We will furnish the two papers one year for $1 00 or in other words 50c. per year for each paper, and

To Every Tenth Subscriber

In the order in which the subscriptions are received, we will give the two papers one year

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Remittances should accompany all subscriptions sent by persons unknown to us and the money in each tenth order will be returned. This offer is made to everybody. Old subscribers may send in their renewals upon the same terms. They will receive the two papers for $1.00 and perhaps without any cost. Subscriptions will be received at Garver Bros. Store, Strasburg, O., or address,

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
MASSILLON, OHIO.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SWELL TEA PARTIES.

SO CALLED BECAUSE TEA IS NOT SERVED.

Walter Wellman Gives an Edifying Glimpse of Washington Society—Most of the Guests Are Strangers to the Hostess and to One Another.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—There is a great clatter of horses' hoofs on the pavements of the Capital City, a rumble of heavy carriage wheels, a banging of the doors of broughams. Society has awakened from its long lethargy and is once more endeavoring to be gay and imagine it is having a good time.

I want to tell you a little something about swell society in this American capital of ours. It won't take me long to tell you all I know, for I am anything but fashionable. I went to a tea a day or two ago—one of the swellest teas the town has seen for many a month—and probably I shan't go again for a long year. A swell tea in Washington, particularly in a big house where the hostess is ambitious and the invitations numerous, is one of the most soul harrowing and provoking instruments of torture I ever had the misfortune to meet with. A tea in Washington, you should know, is called a tea probably from the fact that no tea is served; that no one thinks of tea or even coffee, and that the one great beverage which every one eagerly looks for and lovingly lingers by is champagne punch.

You are invited from 4 to 6 in the afternoon, but after you have haggled with a cabby about the price for half an hour and finally reached an agreement by which he is to call for you at a quarter to 4 sharp a neighbor who is fashionable, or who thinks she is, kindly suggests that it is very bad form for any one to appear at a 4 o'clock tea before 5. "And if you want to be right in the swim," she adds, "you won't get there till a quarter after 5 and will stay only half an hour. This makes you look like an old hand." I accepted her advice about not going till 5 and wish I had made it an hour later and had staid only thirty seconds.

Well, we arrived at 5. There is a long string of carriages just ahead of us, for every one else wants to be fashionable too. After a long wait we get up to the port cochere and alight. The man who opens the carriage door is so magnificent a personage that I am at once in awe of him. I am afraid I won't do something just right and that he will look reproachingly at me. He hands me a little ticket with a number on it, which I afterward learn is the carriage number, to be used in ordering your vehicle when you get ready to tear yourself away.

Within the hall another magnificent person in livery waves you to the right and your ladies to the left, and after you have given one young man your coat and received a check for it, and another young man your hat and received a check for that, you begin to look around for the ladies who are so unfortunate as to be under your escort. During the ten minutes which are occupied in this search you have your toes walked upon by at least a dozen distinguished people, cabinet officers and senators and their wives, who are nearsighted and important and who appear to think they have right of way. Some men would consider it an honor to have their toes trod upon by such distinguished persons, but I have been so long in Washington that the honor conferred seems to me to be out of all proportion to the pain inflicted.

There is nothing now to do but to take your place in the line of guests and advance as rapidly as possible to the place where the hostess is standing to receive you. As you near her you can see that she is magnificently attired and that her face wears a perpetual smile. As she is a stranger to you, you fall to wondering who is to give you the introduction, when you observe that a young man stands near by to whisper in your ear as to who you are, and in turn to announce with another whisper your name, so that the hostess may graciously greet you as one of her oldest and dearest friends. It is a great relief to discover that you are not the only one who must thus be made known. In fact two thirds of the guests are strangers within the gates, like yourself. Probably our capital society is the only society in this country in which people are invited to affairs of this sort simply because their names are known and without any previous acquaintance with or even an introduction to the hostess.

The worst of it is, as you presently discover that not only are a majority of the guests strangers to the host and hostess, but to each other. There is a great big crowd of people, and those whose acquaintance is somewhat limited wander about disconsolately looking for some one to say a word to. The crush is great. Half the time you are wedged in so that you can't stir one way or the other. A big fat diplomat bars your progress in one direction, and three women of goodly size and great compactness render it difficult for you to take even a single step in the other direction. Like the arctic explorer whose ship is beset in the ice pack, you have nothing to do but wait and watch for a favorable opening and then make your escape.

The house is richly furnished, but not so rich are the hangings that women fail to pick at the curtains and declare them cheap, or to examine the so called silk hangings on the walls and pronounce them imitation of the real article. The manner in which one must in the name of fashion throw his home open to the marauding and the criticisms of the mob is something quite appalling to me. The rugs on the floor are soft and thick, and one thinks he should like to have such rugs at his house, but they have this disadvantage—that while walking upon them you can't for the life of you tell whether you are stepping on a carpet that cost six dollars a yard or the elegant train of some lady who has drifted into your vicinity.

I know that I was in a sort of nervous state all the time I was at this tea, in fear that the next minute would find me either floundering upon the floor amid a wrecked train or standing up receiving the withering glance of a justly offended dame. So I passed most of the time looking at my feet, and I noticed that other men did the same thing.

It is tremendously hot. Probably $20,000 was spent in ornamenting the walls of this house and not a dollar for ventilation. About one-third of the people present appear to have bad breaths. Society people are more afflicted with this misfortune than other people because they eat so much sweet stuff and drink so much champagne punch between nibbles at salads and things. As the mob surges to and fro, disporting many fine gowns and jewels, one finds himself unconsciously moralizing upon what shall it profit a man to have fine clothes if he lose his good health and acquire a bad breath.

The conversation which goes on in these crowded drawing rooms is a revelation. Unless you had heard it with your own ears you could never have believed a company of men and women could be so inane and stupid. It is impossible to move about without hearing what your neighbors have to say, but if you overhear one bright or interesting remark in the whole entertainment you will be in great luck. I don't mean to say that the people are naturally stupid. Many of them are as bright as new silver coins and have made their reputations in the world in some phase of intellectual effort.

But it would take more than a common mortal, male or female, to be brilliant, or even interesting, in a mob like this. There is no conversation—mere slinging of a few sentences at one another. No one sits down. If you attempt to stand by a friend long enough to have a bit of talk a current of humanity or storm of gown or train or something comes along and separates you. If you are not interrupted in this manner some woman rushes up and whisks your friend off to be introduced to some one else, or brings her friend up and plants him or her between you and your acquaintance, with whom you are trying to carry on conversation, and drives you away in disgust.

You notice that every one is moving toward the dining room, where a table is gorgeously spread with things and you can't for the life of you tell what they are, but they look good enough to eat. Here the crush is at high pressure. In the excitement and enforced contact of the moment you feel your neighbor's heart beating against yours. This may or may not be interesting—it depends altogether upon the identity and characteristics of the neighbor whom the fates have awarded you for the moment. It seems impossible to get near the table, where from the edges of the crowd you get glimpses of men and women eating red stuff and drinking from pretty cups. You envy them and wonder how they ever got there. You are in despair.

But while you are waiting and growing hungry an experienced tea fiend comes up, inserts a shoulder in the nearest opening, says "I beg your pardon," smiles and pushes in. A series of insertions of the thin and well trained shoulder, of pardons and smiles, and the experienced pusher has pushed her way, or sometimes it is his way, to the very front, where he or she presently stands with a plate in one hand and a fork in the other as calm as a sleeping dog. Notwithstanding the crowd every one is studiously polite and considerate. There are no disgraceful scenes. As the throng shifts to and fro, forward and back, a trained eye would observe, however, that it is the accomplished and experienced tea attender that gets to the front, while the tyro remains in the outskirts and sucks his thumb. Politeness is here a cloak to pushing people out of one's way, as I fancy it is in many of the other affairs of life.

Of course it is absolutely necessary that some idiot should come along with ice cream and dash it against your best trousers. And an old woman loses control of her glass of punch and spills it upon your coat. Another old woman to whom you were so unfortunate as to be introduced, asks you to get her an ice, and after you have skirmished for about ten minutes, prepared and had your clothes ruined, walked upon the gowns of a half dozen other women, you return triumphantly with the ice in your trembling hand only to discover that some other dupe has been before you and supplied the old dame's wants. It is a favorite trick of the experienced tea attender in Washington to ask four or five men to get her something from the table. One or another is pretty sure to meet with success in his quest in her behalf, and if two or three of them come up with cups and plates, why, so much the better.

It is a queer jumble of humanity. The highest officers of the government are here and also the lowest in rank. Most of the women are married. Half of them are old enough to know better. The young and interesting women do not like to waste their strength in such unsatisfactory endeavors, for there are no corners to sit down in and sole possession of any sort of a man is impossible. The men are either old rounders, who live on tea tables in order to save expenses at their clubs or restaurants, diplomats old and glum or young and offensively foolish, or politicians who are here not so much for society's sake as for their wives' and their re-election.

They are nice people. Many of them are famous people. A few are brilliant people. But the idea itself is absurd, stupid, harassing, senseless. It ought never to be. While a dinner satisfies and develops or a reception with a small number of guests—so that repose and genuine conversation is possible—brings people close together and makes them friends in fact, a tea is a hop-skip-and-jump social function in which every one is trying to run over some one else, avoid being run over and to get something to eat without loss of life or limb or clothing. The tea should go. At any rate I'll have none of it.

WALTER WELLMAN.

AN AVAILABLE GOWN.

AN INNOVATION WITH ADJUSTABLE TRAINS, CORSAGE, ETC.

It Is Designed in the Interest of Economy, but Is Expensive Nevertheless. Suitable Costumes for Growing Girls. General Fashion Notes.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—We are told just now that we are in an economical period as regards dress, and that the lady who can invent new ways to wear a few clothes so that she shall seem to have unlimited quantities is the heroine of her set.

We are gravely counseled by the dressmaker to be economically elegant, and how? Well, she says that fashion

THE AVAILABLE GOWN.

changes so rapidly that, basques being out, we must take those basques, which really are but elongated waists after all, and drape them around with a sort of sash in the Louis XIII style, or if it is preferred we can make the skirt come up on the outside of the waist, thus making it round. In that case a little sash drapery is necessary.

One dressmaker, who makes for the very brownest part of the upper crust of society, has evolved what she calls the available gown. The skirt is cut plain gored and trimmed around the bottom as suits the owner. It is desirable that it should have some perpendicular trimming, which on the sides raises to let the adjustable train button on and hide the buttons after. The train is trimmed in a different manner from the front. Under the train is a plain full plaited back of the same material, so that when the train is off the dress is walking length. The train fastens just between the shoulders, so as to hang Watteau fashion, and has a little rosette, under which are two stout hoops, which fasten to strong eyelets.

The corsage is so arranged that it can be low or high in the neck, as one may or may not remove the chiffon gimp. If this plan were to be developed for a married lady, it would be better to have the corsage of the same material as the skirt and trimmed to correspond. Adjustable trains have always had a useful place in a lady's toilet, and it seems to me that this is a good plan to work by. It would require rather rich and stately looking material to look well for this costume.

With this gown a long wrap of shot velvet or velours du nord or of brocade would be suitable, but no jacket, coat or short wrap. So taking it all around, unless the lady has a selection of velvet or brocade wraps on hand to choose from, it wouldn't be such an economy.

Pelerines of cloth bound with handsome fur on each of their superposed capes are very dressy and handsome, and make a rich and elegant wrap for any one from grandmother down to little peach blossom.

There are many varieties of the pelerine. One of the most popular is that style worn by the young girl in the center of the picture. The capes come down to the waist line, and the collar and lapels are of fur, while the rest of the garment is like an ordinary loose coat. Some call these capelines and some pelerines, but they are equally warm and stylish, called by other name.

During the past decade more attention has been paid to suitable costumes for girls from twelve to sixteen than ever before. For plump little ones there are hundreds of different fancies, and for older ones whose figures are developed there is no end to the designs, but until lately the growing girl was not provided with raiment designed to hide her lack of figure or to make the most of the slender grace of youth.

STYLES FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

Now there is every imaginable kind of garments that are suitable for them. The dress skirts have an arrangement of trimming that distracts the eye from undue slimness, and the waist is draped in loose folds, with deep ruffles or berthes; sashes, bows and full vest also are devoted to them. The Eton jacket is a dainty and favorite style. The Figaro jacket and the baby waist over a guimpe are pretty and often worn. Plaid, with lapels of velvet, with foot bands or perpendicular trimming, are all suitable for them for nice home or school gowns.

The colors most in vogue for young girls are green, blue, brown and mixtures, as well as small checks in the colors mentioned. Red is worn some, and so is light Havana brown, and for dressy occasions they wear the same light and delicate shades and nice light wools and silks that their elder sisters do. But they are made extremely girlish and never low necked for American girls. No American girl wears a low dress until she is really "out."

No young girl under sixteen ever wears a bonnet anywhere, or a velvet or brocade wrap or cloak. The hats differ little from those worn by young ladies and children under twelve, partaking a little of each.

The hair should be worn in a long braid until the girl is about fifteen and then tied up to form a catagan braid. The front hair can be simply banged, curled or combed plainly back.

OLIVE HARPER.

WORK OF WOMEN.

They Will Be First in Readiness for the Opening of the World's Fair.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The women managers of the World's fair still hold undisputed sway in the big Rand-McNally building on Adams street. Many of the other important departments controlled by the dominant sex have been removed to Jackson park, and during the nero weather that has been prevailing of late Director General George R. Davis, Promoter Moses P. Handy, Chief of Construction Daniel H. Burnham and others of the heads of departments, with the rank and file of the army of attaches that are subject to their direction and control, have found it necessary to put on an extra comforter, equip themselves with ear muffs and respirators and give the collars of their overcoats a pull upward about their necks before starting for Jackson park, where, unobstructed by the labyrinth of skyscraping buildings that help to protect the pedestrians in the center of the city, the chilling blasts from the northern peninsula, rushing down Lake Michigan, strike land just thereabouts and are free to carom around at their own sweet will.

And so it is that with headquarters in the center of the city, with steam heat, electric lights and a restaurant on the floor below, and all the other adjuncts of a modern office building, the ladies—or rather, as they prefer to call themselves, the women—of the World's fair are enjoying just now something of a more comfortable time of it than their male associates. And here they will continue to hold court until the frost and the snow have given way before the balmy winds of gentle spring and the ice has disappeared from the placid bosom of Lake Michigan. Then the ladies will make a dicker with the captain of one of the numerous boats that will be plying between the Lake park and the White City, and their morning and evening trips upon the water, to the tuneful music of the lute, and the harp, and maybe a piano, if room can be found for one in the cabin, will tinge the daily coming and going with the fragrance of a romance on the Venetian canals. Fortunate indeed will be those of the masculine gender, should there be any, that are privileged to accompany them.

And a busy hive of women it is. We are rapidly drifting away from the fossilized idea that women are not fitted for any part or parcel of business affairs: that they are of the household, and that their place should be in the household. If only the scenes and doings day by day of the suite of offices within which the business of this department is conducted could be uncovered and held up before the gaze of the civilized world the drifting would be still more rapid.

The national legislature made no mistake when it endowed the women with supreme authority to manage their own affairs, and the women propose to vindicate the confidence that was thus reposed in them and to justify the most signal recognition of their sex that has yet been given by any nation or people. Just as the Woman's building was the first of all the structures at the White City to receive its roof and to be prepared for its contents, so the women will be the first in the van in all the detail and ramifications of the receiving and installing of exhibits and the first to announce that, so far as they are concerned, everything is in decency and good order for that bright May morning when Grover Cleveland, by the grace of God, will touch the electric button, the wheels of the machinery will begin to revolve, and the Columbian exposition will have passed through all its preparatory stages into a fixed and actual existence.

The women of nearly every state and territory in the Union and of nearly every foreign monarchy and republic are in constant communication with this unobtrusive department—unobtrusive because it is doing a great work and making little noise about it. It has only three rooms, furnished with nine desks, presided over by nine women from as many states, but it is the center around which is just now revolving the patriotic impulses of the women of many lands. Here in the daily mails come reports from American queens and foreign queens—queens of the republic and queens of nations by virtue of their royal lineage. Every envelope has its story of success; every visitor—and Secretary Susan G. Cooke is sometimes called upon to give audience to hundreds of them in a single day—is brimful of enthusiasm.

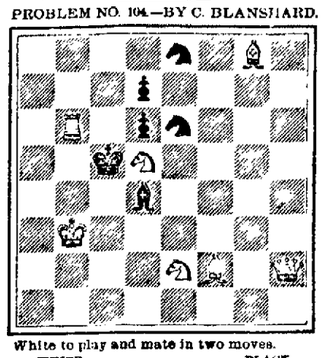
Around the secretary's den are arranged over two score specimens of the most artistic carvings in wood that perhaps have ever been gathered together. Each one represents a commonwealth, each its respective forestry, each is the handiwork of a woman. One that attracts the most attention testifies to the genius of a girl who is hardly yet out of short skirts. These are to form the wainscoting of the assembly room of the Woman's building, and no matter how numerous or valuable or ingenious the collective exhibits on the floor below the American woman will be able to point to the wainscoting above and to say to her foreign sisters with exultation and with pride, "See what the handiwork of our maidens has brought forth."

HENRY M. BUNT.

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

Address all communications for these departments to John T. Denvir, 621 W. 15th Street, Chicago, Ill.

PROBLEM NO. 104.—BY C. BLANSHARD.



White to play and mate in two moves.

WHITE	BLACK
1 Q to D 5	any move
2 Q mates accordingly.	

SINGLE CORNER.

The following game with notes is taken from John T. Denvir's 123 page Single Corner Book, which is a handy work containing Wyllie's lines on this popular opening. The price is 50c.

By the late John Busby, of Philadelphia, Pa. Revised to date by John T. Denvir.

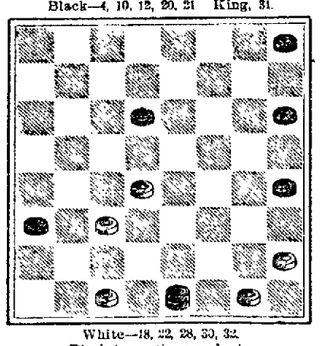
11..15	6..10	13..16	8..11	27..31	
23..18	25..21	17..13(g	24..20(j	6..2	
15..22	10..17	16..19	10..15	31..27	
26..18	21..14	22..16	18..14	1)30..26	
9..13	1..6	5..10	15..18	21..25	
29..25	26..26	14..9(h	23..18	26..22	
12..16	13..17	9..23	18..27	25..29	
28..14	31..25	27..16	14..9	22..17	
16..17	17..21	20..27	27..27	30..26	
21..14	25..22	23..22	9..6	5)19..15	
18..29	5..13	4..8	3..9	Drawn	
25..18	32..17(a	26..24(i	13..6	Busby	

(a) Continue with:

24..19	5..14	9..2	3..31	26..17	
6..10	18..9	2..6	23..18	5..11	
14..9(k	3..6	8..11	4..8(b	18..14	
			Drawn.—Busby		

(b) As the position now stands it has been considered a draw for years. We have been holding it with the expressed purpose of catching the "other feller" on it in a contest for a stake.

Black—4, 10, 12, 20, 21. King, 31.



White—18, 22, 28, 30, 32.

Black to continue and win.

31..25(c	28..24	26..17	23..18	19..23	
30..23	25..39	18..14	19..24	B. wins	
24..19(c	24..19(c	10..15	18..15	J. T.	
22..27	30..26	14..10	22..18	Denvir	
21..25	19..12	17..22	15..11	1883	

(c) And for some time we labored under the impression that we could draw by branching here as follows:

22..17	19..12	23..18(e	14..10	7..2	
30..26	22..15	10..15	15..18	19..23	
24..19	17..13	18..14	10..7	B. wins	
26..22	15..11(d	11..16	16..19	J. Denvir	

(d) If 10-14 it draws as under:

10..14	9..6	15..13	27..23	14..10	
13..9	7..22	18..14	19..15	Drawn	
14..17	23..18	22..26		J. T. Denvir	

(e) If 23-19 continue with

23..19(f	15..19	12..8	8..3	19..23	
11..15	16..11	15..18		B. wins	
19..16	10..15			J. T. Denvir	

(f) 12-8, 10-15, 8-3, 11-16, 3-7, 15-19, 23-18, 19-23. B. wins. J. Denvir.

(g) 24-19, 6-9, 19-12, 9-13. Drawn. Busby.

(h) 27-23, 10-17, 13-9 5-14, 18-9, 20-27, 9-5, 17-22. Drawn. Busby.

(i) 13-9, 8-11, 16-12, 10-15, 18-14, 11-16. B wins. Busby.

(j) 16-12, 10-15, 18-14, 11-16, 14-9, 16-20. B. wins. Busby.

(k) 22-17, 2-6, 28-24, 4-8, 32-28, 8-11, 30-26, 11-16. B. wins. Busby.

(l) 16-12, 11-16, 24-20, 16-19, 18-15. Drawn. Busby.

Variation 1.

16..12	20..16	22..17	9..6	5..14
11..16	23..27	26..32	14..9	20..4
2..11	30..26	17..13	6..1	
16..23	27..31	32..17	21..25	B. wins
11..8	26..22	13..9	1..5	Busby
27..24	31..26	17..14	24..20	

Variation 2.

17..13	15..10	1..5	17..13	6..10
25..22	8..11	22..26	2..6	18..23
13..9	18..22	5..1	15..18	10..6
27..24	9..5	26..31	6..2	23..19
10..15	21..18	1..5	18..14	5..2
11..18	11..7	31..26	1..5	19..15
2..11	10..15	5..1	13..9	2..6
24..19	7..2	26..22	5..1	3..7
16..12	15..11	1..5	9..5	B. wins
19..15	5..1	22..17	2..6	Busby
11..8	18..15	5..1	14..18	

IN PUZZLEDOM.

Original Puzzles.—No. 100.

679.—ANAGRAM

Breemmee he! hathabs yad, ot peke ti oyhl.
—Bible

680.—BEHEADING.

Complete is a pointed weapon
Used by the ancients all.
Beheaded, a fruit it becomes
Ripe in the early fall.

681.—CURTAILMENT.

A musical instrument *one*
Curtail, a throne to become.

682.—SQUARE.

1. Counterfeit.
2. A small timid animal.
3. Ensigns armorial
4. A dish of food

683.—CHARADE.

First in form of a medicine
Is taken by old and young.
The good effects of this we know
By every quack is sung

But when old *two* o'ertakes us
And life's race is nearly run,
We feel it would have been better
Without the first to have done.

And it seems like an act of *total*
For the druggist and the quack
To take the most of our hoarded cash
For the health we never get back.

684.—DIAMOND

1. A letter
2. A deer
3. To counterfeit
4. Laid by a bird.
5. A letter.

685.—HALF SQUARE

1. Having emitted rays of light; 2. In this place; 3. A native mineral. 4. Abbreviation for one of the points of the compass; 5. A letter.

686.—PROBLEM.

Kerosene can be bought by wholesale at four cents a gallon. If ten per cent. is wasted what per cent. profit would be realized by selling it at eight cents a gallon?

687.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1. A brutal or ill-behaved person; 2. Farewell; 3. A small open vessel; 4. Possessing a yellowish color.

Prime is and *finals* a child will name
Whose father has climbed the ladder of fame.

A. W. HOFFMAN, Cleveland, O.

Answers to No. 98.

666.—Junk.
667.—Hammock.
668.—

				F	A	D	E		
				A	S	I	A		
				D	I	R	T		
				E	A	T	S		

669.—

		M	O	R	E				
			N	E	A	R			
				D	R	A	W		
					S	T	E	W	

670.—

		D			
	O	R	E		
D	R	O	N	E	
	E	N	D		
		E			

671.—Lo-co-mo-tive.

672.—Speech is the golden harvest that followeth the flowering of thought
673.—Four times

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Shultis.

FATHER AND MOTHER

Restored to Health.

A Stricken Household Made Happy.

Mr. and Mrs. Jamts W. Shultis, of Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y., are one of the most respected families of farmers in the county. Both being stricken with disease relate their happy recovery.

WOODSTOCK, Ulster Co., April 25, 1893.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY:

Dear Sir—Naturally energetic I found it hard to be the victim of ill disease. I was terribly troubled with my stomach, my food would break up sour after eating—would wake up every night with a burning, sour distressed feeling there, that made my life almost unbearable. I doctored with physicians and took many so-called cures but none helped me; seeing in the newspapers of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., I determined to try it; after using it a little while relief came and before I had finished the third bottle I was entirely cured. Just think of it stranger, from a sick man—ENTIRELY CURED. ALWAYS Before using Favorite Remedy I was constantly constipated and have not been troubled that way since. But the greatest blessing was the cure it performed for my wife, who previous to taking it was troubled with sickness common to all women. She was so ill that she could hardly drag herself about the house; she too tried all kinds of so-called positive cures but with no avail until she began using Favorite Remedy, and that was the medicine we had been praying for. After using it but a short while she began to pick up in health and strength and is a well woman to-day. CURES I honestly believe had it not been for Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy she would have been in her grave to-day. It's the greatest medicine on earth. It's worth its weight in gold.

Yours truly, JAMES W. SHULTIS.

Read this over again ye sceptics and incredulous ones! Ought you not to use this valuable medicine and enjoy health and happiness?

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lame Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "*Shiloh's Vitalizer 'SAVED MY LIFE.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used.*" For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? Try this Remedy. It will relieve and Cure you. Price 50 cts. This Injector for its successful treatment is furnished free. Shiloh's Remedies are sold by us on a guarantee to give satisfaction.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

JAPANESE PILE CURE

A new and Complete Treatment, consisting of Suppositories, Ointment in capsules, also in Box a positive Cure for External, Internal, Blind or Bleeding Itching, Chronic, Recent or Hereditary Piles, and many other diseases and female weaknesses; it is always a great benefit to the general health. The first discovery of a medical cure rendering an operation with the knife unnecessary hereafter. This Remedy has never been known to fail. $1 per box, 6 for $5; sent by mail. Why suffer from this terrible disease when a written guarantee is positively given with 6 boxes, to refund the money if not cured. Send stamp for free Sample. Guarantee issued only by J. M. Schuckers sole agents, corner Main and Mill Sts., Massillon, O.

GOOD NEWS!

To the Afflicted.

DR. H. RUSSELL BURNER.

Has consented, after much solicitation by his many friends and former patients of this and adjoining counties, to continue to visit this county once every month for one year more, which will enable all those who have not availed themselves of the superior skill of this most eminent physician and surgeon to receive his treatment. Dr. Burner has given up his Columbus office and Medical Institute and has permanently located in Newark, Licking county, Ohio, his native county, and will, hereafter, devote all his time to his Ohio patients in the different counties which he visits. Owing to the misrepresentations put into circulation by evil disposed parties concerning Dr. H. R. Burner, we do herewith publish a statement made by his own townsmen, neighbors and best known citizens of Newark, O., who have always known the Doctor. But few men can produce such a certificate of true merit, honorable connection, and prompt and honest business dealing with his fellow men. Read the following, consider the standing and position of the signers, and forever let the false reports put in circulation by the unprincipled opposition to the good work of Dr. H. R. Burner and reform medicine, be expelled from your mind:

NEWARK, O., March 8, 1890.

This is to certify we have known Dr. H. R. Burner, for many years; this being his native county. His parents were among the first settlers in this county, emigrating here in early days from the Shennadoah Valley, Virginia. Henry Burner, Sr., father of Dr. H. R. Burner, served as Commissioner of this county from 1841 to 1844, and was one of our most highly respected and honored citizens. Dr. Burner has been a great traveler and has spent much of his time abroad and probably has traveled more than any other citizen of our county, if not of the State. The Doctor has for many years owned property here and now owns one of the finest residence in our city. He has a brother living here who has always resided here and is one of our very best business men, and stands second to no citizen of our county. H. R. Burner has been remarkably successful in all of his undertakings and is a thoroughly responsible, reliable, prompt business man to do business with, and his word is as good as his note here at home where he is best known:

Jas W. Owens, member of Congress, 16th Ohio District.
Wm. Bell, Jr., ex-Secretary of State.
E. Nichols, Mayor of Newark.
J. M. Ickes, Postmaster.
Allen Coffman, County Auditor.
W. H. Davis, Treasurer.
J. Rees, Probate Judge.
J. V. Hilliard, County Recorder.
A. J. Crilly, Sheriff.
T. H. Lennox, County Clerk.
Jos. Griffith, City Marshal.
Orlando Miller, City Clerk.
J. H. Newton, Editor Advocate.
A. H. Pierson, Bus Mg'r. Advocate.
J. C. Hartzler, Supt. Public Schools.
S. E. Swartz, Prin. High School.
Waldo Taylor, Pres. Board Education
W. C. Wells, Member Board Education
J. J. Huston, Member Board Education.
W. H. Henderson, Member Board of Education.
J. F. Lingafelter, cashier Newark Savings Bank.
D. C. Winegarner, Banker.
W. A. Robbins, Cash'r Franklin Bank.
J. H. Hibbert, Contractor, of the firm of Hibbert & Schaus.
Dr. C. H. Stimson.
Dr. C. S. Morse.
Dr. W. M. Baldwin.
Dr. O. P Sook.

Dr. H. E. Samson.
Dr. D. H. Gregory.
Dr. D. W. Winter.
Dr. W. W. Harrington, L. D. S.
All of Newark city.

J. M. Browne, ex-Sheriff; George W. Hall, ex-Sheriff; Edson B. Dennis, Att'y at Law; J. L. James, Att'y at Law; C. S. Brady, ex-Postmaster; A. B Clark, ex-Postmaster; J. M. Dennis, Att'y at Law; W. H. Chilcoate, Contractor; McCune & Owens, and 482 other leading merchants, manufacturers, business and professional men of Newark and Licking county, Ohio.

Patients desiring to come to the city and be under my immediate care while taking treatment, or having operation performed, will be furnished good accommodations at the Newark Medical Home at reasonable prices. Correspondence with invalids solicited.

DR. H. RUSSELL BURNER

Can be Consulted at
HOTEL CONRAD, MASSILLON,
TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 18 3.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

For sale by Morgan Baker & Heister Massillon O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BILL NYE IN OHIO.

A STORY WITH A MORAL OF A SELF MADE MAN.

How the Depot at Marion Compares with the One at Indianapolis—Nye's Bad Break When He Proposed to His Wife. Story of a Good Young Man.

[Copyright, 1892, by Edgar W. Nye.]

Well, here we are at the Cockroach House! We have just arrived, and the porter has tried to snatch our little valises away and check them when we in-

AT THE COCKROACH HOUSE.

variably want to take them to our room. I will not allow this myself, for once my grip was siruptitiously opened and my cough sirup taken by an unknown person.

We still travel about over Ohio, having a pained look and a financial stringency which I hope will be relieved when Mr. Cleveland takes the chair. Good times will then be plentiful, and if not he need never come before the people again for anything. I know a drayman quite well here. I had a letter to him from a truckman in New York city. He says that his case is only one of many in Ohio. He had to mortgage his team under a Republican rule of four years, but after the 4th of March next, if he goes out to the barn and finds that mortgage still on his team, he is going to vote hereafter with the third party.

A strange thing happened at Mackinaw not long ago. There is an eating house there, and one day a man who is said to be a good salesman, but a wholly self made man, stopped there hoping to eat $1.50 worth of victuals for 75 cents and still have time to spare. Dishes are passed about the table by young women dressed in tight fitting gingham dresses and a cold slaw chrysanthemum in the bosom of each.

One of them had a dish of delicious hash and asked the self made man if he would have some. His mouth had been a little congested by trying to swallow a quarter of a pie and a cup of coffee at the same time, so she did not quite understand his reply. She thought that he wanted some, so she put a spoonful gently on his plate, where there was quite a collection of pickles, maple sirup, tripe and jelly. When the hash was placed on his plate he wished to show that he had been too well brought up to eat hash, and so he emptied the plate on the floor with a cold, well bred air.

Then he filled his plate with another heterogeneous mass, which really made the hash lying cold and stiff on the floor look almost beautiful.

When he came to the counter to pay he handed out a five dollar bill, and the proprietor gave him back two dollars.

"Aren't your rates a little exorbitant?" asked the man as he ran a toothpick under his nails thoughtfully and removed a prune seed from his beard.

"No, not when we have to clean up the dining room after your meal," said Joe, the proprietor.

"Well, if you would come out from behind that counter for a few moments I would take the change out of you," said the man, purple with rage, as he lightly flipped the yolk of a soft fried egg from the front of his vest.

"There might be a chance for me in the meantime," said Joe as he made change for the file of customers coming out.

The man went away growling and with his high hat, which he won on Grant's election, on the side of his head.

At the depot Joe met the bus and said to the self made man, "I am here now to return you your change, which I could not do while waiting on my customers."

With that the self made man put down his satchels and the sample of a washing machine which he was introducing. As he put down his luggage, and just as he straightened up, Joe gave him one on the submaxillary gland and two on the bugle before he could make the statement "Ouch!" He and the grips went rolling off the platform together. It took a good, quick eye to tell which was satchel and which was self made man.

"Now," said Joe as the earnest but self taught man arose and went on the train, wiping off the the blood with a handful of cotton waste that had been taken out of a hotbox, "if any one should ask you where you got that nose you can tell them that the proprietor of the Mackinaw Eating House gave it to you," whereupon he got on the bus and went home to his duties.

This should teach us that we will do well to keep our fore feet out of the food and not gnaw the manger while waiting for our order to be filled.

The Ohio granger is not wholly lacking in resources, I find. He is especially proud of his wagon roads about here. Some years ago the farmers decided to tax all property at a high rate if it faced on a wagon road or extended back 100 feet. As a great many of these best Ohio roads parallel the railroad tracks, the railroad property practically aids materially in maintaining these roads, and as the law is a county or town affair buying a legislature and thus repealing it is out of the question. Thus the downtrodden farmer is greatly pleased and may be heard softly chuckling to himself as he follows the plow by day, or at evening, with a shingle, scrapes the rich mold from the inner seam of his trousers below the knee, where he has "interfered."

Marion, O., is a good town, but does really need a new depot. At present the depot consists of Jim Fisk's old private car. The waiting room is the body of the car, and tickets are sold in the butler's pantry. If the World's fair should give the railroad company a good summer in 1893, it may put an addition to the depot. Very likely it will be a caboose, which will be used for handling baggage and connected with the old depot by a vestibule.

The comparison between the depot at Indianapolis and that at Marion is very striking. Indianapolis has one of the lightest, cheeriest, most commodious depots in the Union, I think, while the one at Marion is so small that you have to go to the ticket window and ask the price of your ticket and then go outside to get the money out of your pocket.

At Ashtabula, O., we found the old home of Ben Wade. Ben Wade was very bald, and yet he had many admirers both in the state and out of it.

On the evening of Mr. Windom's sudden death at the great dinner at Delmonico's we got to discussing Wade before going into dinner, and to sort of cheer me up he spoke of Wade's greatness and baldness, as if they went in pairs, which is really not so by a good deal.

"One day," said Mr. Windom, "Wade had made a particularly brilliant speech and was welcomed by the great general mass of people, and Ohio people in particular. One old lady especially said: 'Mr. Wade, I have come over 400 miles to hear that speech, and I am tickled plum to death with the way you socked it to 'em. I want to shake hands with you, and I also want, as a special favor, to carry home a lock of your hair.'

"'Certainly,' says Wade, stepping forward with gallantry and shaking her warmly by the hand, 'I will shake hands with you with much pleasure,' and jerking off his wig he told her to help herself."

Joshua R. Giddings, with Wade, also lived in the county seat, which is near the city of Ashtabula. The city has tried six years to get the court house, but failed, and so there is a feud over it. A country without a feud is rather a dull place to live in. I am getting ready to have one in my beautiful North Carolina home, but so far cannot find a worthy man who will attend to the feud while I write it up for the press. Possibly the man who built my house will do.

Ashtabula has 12,000 people and is very prosperous.

Gaspipe, the great penman and author of "How to Avoid Bad Breaks in Good Society," lives here. He came very near estranging my wife and myself. I used one of his ready written proposals of marriage, and she, having studied the same with the idea of familiarizing herself with the manner of rejecting any such thing without causing needless pain, recognized the composition, also the shading on the back stroke of the B; but I got a chance to write one myself afterward, which was so earnest, yet full of wit and command of language, that I gave her my hand in marriage and endowed her with all my worldly goods, including a good shotgun.

Mr. Gaspipe is a good man to prepare forms of correspondence, even to a letter from a defeated candidate for mayor to his wife's mother, in which he expresses the opinion that the successful party will be so lacking in judgment during his term that the opposition will easily win, at which time, should he be successful and build an addition to the house, he would be glad to have a visit from her.

The author of the Spencerian system of penmanship was of this county and does not even regret it yet.

Ashtabula is remembered chiefly because it was the scene of a most terrible railroad disaster, in which over 200 people lost their lives, in 1876, but she should be best known as the biggest ore receiving port in the world. At Harbor are mountains sixty feet high of red, brown and black ore. Often 600 cars a day, of thirty tons each, making 18,000 tons, are sent south to the furnaces.

THE GOOD BUT NEW LAID YOUNG MAN.

Mr. Stewart built a street railroad to Harbor from Ashtabula in 1883 and charged ten cents on same one way. Of course that would be one way, but it was not Ashtabula's way. He did not build or ballast the road to suit the town and when approached used to ask the delegates to kindly go to the Ingersoll bete noir, so in 1890 the council hired men to jerk up the track, which they did then and there being.

The streets of Ashtabula need a good deal of attention during the rainy season. They need some kind of thickening stirred into them. Two years ago a drayman lost a sack of flour in one of the streets, but of course a bag of flour could not thicken a whole street.

Yesterday in Danville, Ills., I saw a strange sight. It was in an electric car. A young man from some distance, who had never before been on an electric car, was there in his other suit of clothes. The car had no conductor, but a "Pay Here" box in front, fare five cents.

The young man had nothing less than a quarter, so he suffered some time ti[l] he got up courage to ask a gent near him how he could get change. The gent said, "Give your quarter to the driver, and he will give you change for it." So the driver, as usual, gave him back a little envelope, with a quarter's change in it, as he has no right to pay the fare himself.

The young man counted the money and went back to the driver. After he knocked on the door awhile the driver said, "What the something or other do you want now?" The good but new laid young man said: "Sir, you gave me too much money. You did not take out my fare." He then looked around on the rest of the audience with a smile of glad approval of himself while the driver took out the nickel and afterward bought beer with it. Ignorance is always the prey of dishonesty. Also a cat in heavy woolen mittens catches no mice.

Bill Nye

One Drawback.

"Give me one year of Augusts," a White mountain hotel proprietor was once heard to say, "and I should be ready to retire."

Like this was the feelings of a boy mentioned by an exchange. He was selling bits of smoked glass during the late solar eclipse.

"How much apiece?" inquired a passerby.

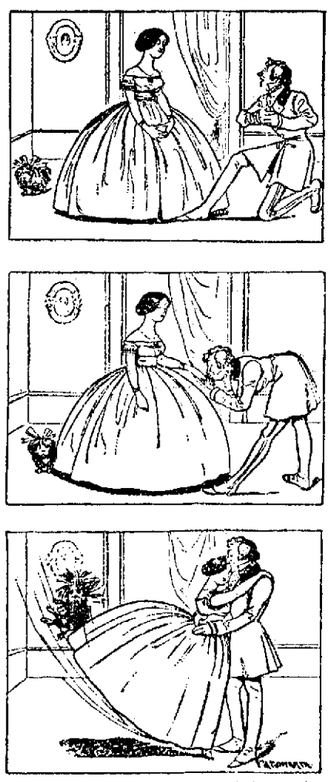
"Five cents," said the boy.

The man bought one, but thought the price a little high.

"You ought to make money at that rate," he said.

"Yes," answered the thrifty youngster, "it would be a pretty good business if the dull season wasn't so long."—Youth's Companion.

In the Olden Time.



—Scribner's Magazine.

A Coming Quandary.

Teacher (of class in physics)—Of what is paper now chiefly made?

Pupil—Of wood.

Teacher—Is the world's supply of wood inexhaustible?

Next Pupil—It is not. It is consumed in the arts and manufactures many times faster than it grows.

Teacher—Then what will the world use for a substitute when the wood is all gone?

Third Pupil—Paper.—Chicago Tribune.

Keeping Up Style.

Mr. Minks—That girl was decent enough to black the stoves before going. I see.

Mrs. Minks—No, I blacked them myself, and it's lucky I did.

"Lucky?"

"Yes, indeed. Mrs. De Fashion and Mrs. De Style called right in the midst of it, and so I just put a little more blacking on my face and went to the door, and told them I wasn't in. They said they'd call again."—New York Weekly.

Inventive.

Small Son—I know what I'll be when I grow up. I'm goin to be a great inventor.

Papa—That's encouraging certainly. What makes you think you have inventive genius?

Small Son—Why, I wanted to take a screw out, and I couldn't find any screwdriver, and so I unscrewed it out with your razor.—Good News.

The Truth About It.

He—You say you love me, but cannot be my wife. Is it because I am poor? There are better things in the world than money.

She—Quite true, but it takes money to buy them.—Tit-Bits.

An Explanation.

"I am getting quite heavy," remarked the coal dealer.

"You don't look it," rejoined the sarcastic person. "Haven't you been weighing yourself on your own scales?"—Washington Star.

A Case of Real Love.

Mamma—Are you sure, dear, that he truly loves you?

Daughter—How can I doubt him? Didn't he propose just before Christmas?—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Change.

"My wife won't wear one of those big theater hats any more."

"Why not?"

"She sat behind one the other night."—Truth.

A CEMETERY BY A STORE

It Is Surrounded by a Large Dry Goods Mart.

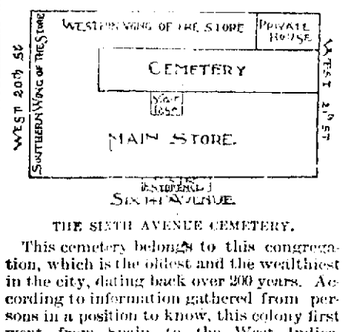
ODD PLACES FOR GRAVEYARDS.

Living, Their Silent Tenants Were Persecuted; Dead, They Are Pursued by the Onward March of a Great City—An English Epitaph.

Of the thousands of shoppers who have ascended the rear stairs of a large dry goods store in Sixth avenue, New York, many have been surprised to find and have paused to gaze upon the graveyard in the rear, almost completely surrounded by the store. It is odd, unique, and its situation adds to its quaintness. It has been the subject of many inquiries, which have elicited no answers, as there is no one about whose time of service or memory dates back far enough into the history of that section of the city to gratify the curious.

This cemetery contains the bodies of some 200 men who have played an important part in the world's history—political, religious and commercial. Therein lie the remains of members of the first colony of Spanish Hebrews who ever immigrated into this country. It is said that many of them were fugitives from the Spanish inquisition. There are also among them the bodies of many men who distinguished themselves in the world of affairs in the metropolis, and whose names have not been forgotten by the present generation, they having been perpetuated by the great achievements of the notable men who bore them.

The quaint epitaphs, with Hebrew and English inscriptions, are monuments to such men as old Major Noah, the founder and for many years editor of Noah's Sunday Times; the Nathans, the Levys, the Henriques; the Peixottos, of Argentine fame; the Joneses; Moses, the greatest shipper of the past century; Jacob S. Solis, "born A. B. 2d, 5546 (Aug. 4, 1780, of the Christian era), died Tibet 3d, 5590, aged 43 years;" Joshua Nazr, David Canter, "a merchant of the Island of St. Croix, who died in 1829, aged 59 years;" Jacob Isaacs, Samuel A. Judah and many more ancestors of the most distinguished Hebrew families of the present day and of the Spanish-Hebrew congregation, whose imposing Mosaic synagogue is on Nineteenth street, just west of Fifth avenue.



THE SIXTH AVENUE CEMETERY.

This cemetery belongs to this congregation, which is the oldest and the wealthiest in the city, dating back over 200 years. According to information gathered from persons in a position to know, this colony first went from Spain to the West Indies, whence they emigrated to Newport, R. I., and later (about 1655) came to New York.

The congregation owns three other cemeteries, two of which at least are known to but few, although in thickly populated parts of the city. The first one is on the corner of Oliver and Madison streets. It was founded in 1681 on a high hill that then adjoined the large plot of ground which the congregation purchased in 1729, and extends to Chatham street (now Park row), which was then called the King's highway. The common council having passed an ordinance forbidding burial in that section of the city as it became built up, a portion of the plot of ground that had not been used as a cemetery was sold and is now covered by all sorts of dwellings and business houses, the entrance to the cemetery being then placed on Oliver street, where it still remains. It is now partly hidden from view by the numerous buildings which surround it.

Being practically driven from there the congregation then purchased a plot of ground where is now the corner of Eleventh street and Sixth avenue, and where it established its second cemetery. When Eleventh street was made the larger portion of this cemetery was appropriated by the city, and the little stream that meandered among the graves was filled up. The only portion of that cemetery which now remains has attracted the attention of the passersby for many years, and has also been the subject of numerous inquiries, owing both to its peculiar location and shape.

This little triangular cemetery contains only twenty-three gravestones, bearing dates from 1825 to 1851. Its largest portion is not more than 12 feet wide by 25 long. A wealthy merchant offered the congregation a very high price for this piece of ground when he built the flat that adjoins it on the southeast side, but the congregation will not sell at any price, it being composed of orthodox Jews, who look upon graveyards, as they express it themselves, "with sacred and reverential eyes." It was when this cemetery was sequestered by the march of the great city that the one which is partially in the dry goods store, and which is the most remarkable of all, was founded in 1829. This in turn was abandoned because of another ordinance of the common council prohibiting burials within the city limits passed in 1851.

A fourth cemetery was then founded, and is consequently the only one now in use. It is situated opposite Cypress Hill cemetery on Long Island, five miles from Williamsburg ferry. The first gravestone there bears date of Aug. 3, 1851. It is large and contains many members of all the families of this old and historical congregation, whose ancestors, living, were pursued by the inquisition, the incarnation of prejudice and ignorance, and dead, by the onward march of progress, the aggrandizement of a city which is the incarnation of civilization, enlightenment, learning and tolerance, religious as well as political.

There is in Oxfordshire, England, a churchyard which is older than any of the above, and which contains the oldest and the oddest English epitaph known. It dates from the year 1350. To modern readers it would be unintelligible, not only from its antique typography, but also from its obsolete language. The first two lines run as follows, and may be taken as a sample of the whole:

Man, come & see
How soon we shall dead be:
When you come here as we are bare;
Soon may you with us dwell fare!
All ys vanities ye vse for care.

Rendered in modern English it would read thus:

Man, come and see
How soon we shall dead be:
When you come, poor and bare;
Soon may you with us dwell fare:
All ys vanities ye use for care.

LOUIS GOODE.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ
Have in stock the largest line of
PIECE GOODS
Clothing and Furnishing Goods
In the city
22 East Main St. Massillon

DR S. HATTERY,
Physician and Surgeon, Massillon, O
Office on second floor in Falke Block
Corner East Main and Mill street.
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat a Specialty.

Five Per Cent. Time Certificate of Deposit.
Interest January and July. Capital paid in $900,000—first mortgage, Cleveland Real Estate Loans, $1,200,000—Reserve and undivided profits, $50,000. Deposits, $275,000. Directors, Thomas Wilson, Vice Pres't. Central National Bank; B. L. Pennington, Vice Pres't. Wade Park Bank; J. M. Curtiss, Real Estate; I. N. Topliff, Pres't I. N. Topliff M'f'g Co.; R. E. Burdick, Pres't Bowler & Burdick Co.; E. W. Moore, Treas Dime Savings Bank; T. W. Hill, Cashier Cleveland Nat'l Bank; H. D. Miller, with Standard Oil Co.; L. N. Winch, Att'y.; D. H. Kimberly, Pres't Lorain St. Bank; Howard White, White Sewing Machine Co.; J. W. Conger, of Auld & Conger, Slate Roofers, Etc.; R. N. Jenks, of Gray, Jenks & Co., Lumber; James H. Paine, Gen'l Manager; Frank C. Adams, Sec'y and Treas.
THE CLEVELAND PERMANENT BUILDING & LOAN CO.,
286, 287 and 288, The Arcade,
Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

HARDWARE
S. A. Conrad & Co
MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,
dealers in Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE
Consisting of a fine selection of
COACH TRIMMINGS, SADDLERY, CUTLERY
with a large stock of
Scythes, Forks, Hay-Hooks
Paints, Glass, Etc.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R

Taking effect Sunday, October 23, 1892.

Going South.	No. 5	No. 7	No. 9	No. 1
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Toledo	7 45	1 00	5 30	.....
Oak Harbor	8 45	1 55	6 35	.....
Fremont	9 07	2 20	7 00	.....
Clyde	9 22	2 35	7 18	.....
Bellevue	9 35	2 50	7 33	.....
Monroville	9 50	3 05	7 50	.....
Norwalk	10 10	3 28	8 00	.....
Wellington	10 55	4 16	8 55	.....
Spencer	11 10	4 30	9 10	.....
Lodi	11 27	4 46	9 28	.....
Creston	Lv 11 45	5 06	9 45	.....
Akron	Ar PM 3 10	6 52	1 31	.....
Youngstown	6 15	3 30	3 33	.....
Pittsburgh	Ar 7 30	6 30	6 30	.....
Orrville	Lv PM 12 35	4 00	10 15	.....
Massillon	Ar 1 07	4 35	6 55	10 55
Massillon	Lv 1 12	4 35	6 15	AM 6 15
Navarre	1 25	4 48	6 30	6 30
Valley Jct	Lv 1 55	7 20	7 00	7 00
Canal Dov	Ar 2 25	5 55	.....	.....
Cambridge	4 35	9 30	.....	.....
Marietta	A 7 10	.....	.....	.....
Sherrodsville	2 25	7 44	7 33	7 33
Bowerston	2 40	7 58	7 48	7 48
Jewett	3 03	8 22	8 16	8 16
Warrenton	4 10	9 25	9 23	9 23
Steub'ville	Ar 4 45	10 00	10 00	10 00
Martin's Ferry	4 35	9 48	9 58	9 48
Wheeling	Ar 4 45	10 00	10 00	10 00

Going North.	No. 4	No. 6.	No. 8.	No.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Wheeling	Lv 4 40	9 45	3 35	.....
Martin's Ferry	4 52	9 57	3 47	.....
Steubenville	Lv 4 35	9 45	3 30	.....
Warrenton	5 15	10 25	4 10	.....
Jewett	6 20	10 26	5 25	.....
Bowerston	6 48	10 50	5 53	.....
Sherrodsville	7 03	11 05	6 06	.....
Marietta	Lv	9 57	12 20	.....
Cambridge	.....	10 44	2 55	.....
Canal Dov	Lv	10 44	2 55	.....
Valley Jct	Lv 7 55	PM 2 15	6 45	No. 2
Navarre	8 28	12 50	7 18	.....
Massillon	Ar 8 45	1 07	7 30	AM 4 35
Orrville	Lv 9 22	1 57	.....	5 08
Pittsburg	Lv 4 30	AM 7 10	.....	PM 9 45
Youngstown	3 50	9 30	.....	AM 2 20
Akron	Lv 9 10	9 20	.....	4 55
Creston	Lv 10 00	PM 2 30	.....	5 45
Lodi	10 18	2 46	.....	6 09
Spencer	10 33	3 02	.....	6 14
Wellington	10 55	3 16	.....	6 27
Norwalk	11 45	4 05	.....	7 25
Monroeville	11 58	4 18	.....	7 37
Bellevue	PM 12 10	4 33	.....	7 53
Clyde	12 23	4 48	.....	8 08
Fremont	12 38	5 03	.....	8 23
Oak Harbor	1 02	5 25	.....	8 45
Toledo	2 00	6 25	.....	9 45

NORTH	Huron Division	SOUTH	
No. 27.	No. 25.	Lv	Ar	No. 26.	No. 28
PM 3 05	AM	Monroeville	AM 11 55	PM
3 45	6 55	Norwalk	9 53	6 30
4 10	7 20	Milan	9 33	6 05
4 40	7 50	At Huron	Lv 9 00	5 30

*Daily—Other trains daily except Sunday.

A. G. BLAIR, Gen. Mgr. JAMES M. HALL, Gen. Pass. Agt.

YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT PERFECTION IN COCOA MEANS UNTIL YOU HAVE TRIED
Van Houten's Cocoa
—BEST AND GOES FARTHEST—
Highly Digestible and Nutritious. Made instantly with boiling water or milk.

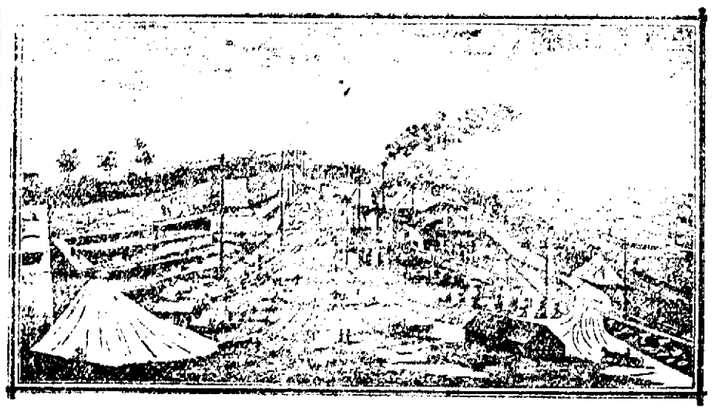
No Money Required of Responsible Parties to Commence Treatment
DOCTORS FRANCE & OTTMAN,
formerly of New York, now of THE FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Columbus, Ohio, by request of many friends and patients, have decided to visit
Canton, Thursday, Jan. 26.
Consultation and Examination Free and Strictly Confidential in the Private Parlor of the Barnett Hotel, one day only.
The Doctors describe the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for any one to possess. Their diagnostic powers have created wonders throughout the Country.
The Electropathic Treatment for all forms of Female Diseases, and the treatment of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood and Errors of Youth, is recognized to be the most successful method ever discovered as used by Drs. France & Ottman.

DR. OTTMAN
THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OF THE
FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,
33 & 40 W. Gay St., one block N. of State House, Columbus, O. Incorporated, 1886. Capital, $300,000.

DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, of New York, the well known and successful Specialists in Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Eye and Ear, on account of their large practice in Ohio, have established the FRANCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE, where all forms of Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases will be successfully treated on the most Scientific principles. They are ably assisted by a full corps of eminent Physicians and Surgeons, each one being a well known specialist in his profession.
CANCER positively cured without pain or use of the knife, by a new method.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. FRANCE, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, OLIVE BLOSSOM. The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential. Correspondence promptly answered.

YOUNG MEN—Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with confidence.
DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, after years of experience, have discovered the greatest cure known for weakness in the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, languor, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight, or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose, or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach, or bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the solitary vice of youth—and secret practices, blighting their most radiant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage impossible. Take one candid thought before it is too late. A week or month may place your case beyond the reach of hope. Our remedies of treatment will speedily and permanently cure the most obstinate case, and absolutely restore perfect manhood.
TO MIDDLE-AGED MEN.—There are many from the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight burning or smarting sensation, weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examination of the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will be found, or the color will be a thin or milkish hue. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is a second stage of seminal weakness. We will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.
DISEASES OF WOMEN.—We have a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not baffled the skill of all the home physicians) have the benefit of a full council of skilled specialists. In treatment of diseases peculiar to females, our success has been marked, over two thirds of our patients being ladies, old, young, married, single, rich and poor. Our method is entirely free from objectionable features of the general practitioner, namely, "Local treatment." We seldom find it necessary. We prepare remedies, constitutional and local, as the case demands, and instruct ladies how to treat themselves.
MARRIAGE.—Married persons, or young men contemplating marriage, aware of physical weakness, lack of procreative powers, impotency, or any other disqualification, speedily restored.
PRIVATE DISEASES.—Blood Poison, Venereal Taint, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Emissions, Loss of Sexual Power, Weakness of Sexual Organs, Want of Desire in Male or Female, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual habits of mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed. Medicines sent free from observation to all parts of the United States.
EPILEPSY, OR FITS.—Positively cured by a new and never-failing method. Testimonials furnished.
FREE EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of urine (that passed first in the morning preferred), which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination, and if requested a written analysis will be given.
Persons ruined in health by unlearned pretenders, who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should apply immediately. Delays are dangerous.
WONDERFUL CURES. Perfected in all cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible, personal consultation is preferred. Curable cases guaranteed. No risks incurred.
Pay Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of U. S. Letter or address, with postage, DR. FRANCE, Nos. 38 and 40 W. Gay St., Columbus, O.

THE MASSILLON QUARRIES—HARTHORST & CO



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RUSSELL & CO.'S HEAVY DOUBLE MILL
(SPECIFICATIONS N.)
The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.
CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills sent free.
RUSSELL & CO., Massillon, Ohio.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

A BLOW AT LABOR

Quit Your Job or Your Order, Says the Pennsylvania Co.

WAR FORMALLY DECLARED

By the Great Railroad Corporation Against All Organized Labor Bodies.

The Edict Said to Have Gone Out Over the System, and Men Refusing to Renounce Their Brotherhood Will Be Given Their Release at Once—Even the Freight Handlers Included

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company has openly declared war on all organized labor. No longer is there any doubt of the road's hostility to the different brotherhoods to which the employes in different departments have attached themselves.

Openly and without any equivocation the order goes out that the men must sever all connections with organized labor bodies or their names will be erased from the pay rolls of the company. For months the officials have been clandestinely at work using suasive means to diminish the membership of brotherhoods among the force of men in their employ. Luke-warm members renounced their orders. Others refused and openly denounced the road, but got a welt with the official ax across the neck. Saturday the crisis was reached, and, as the news of the company's action has reached every point on the line, including its spurs and ramifications, there is intense agitation all over the country.

Quit Your Job or Your Order.

At Indianapolis Saturday Chas. Perry, city freight agent, summoned the freight handlers before him, saluting them with the remark:

"All of you who desire to remain with the company to the end of the union will walk to this side of the room." Fifteen did so and five refused. "I do not want to be misunderstood," continued Colonel Perry. "This company will not furnish bread and butter to men who are busily to prove unfaithful to it. You cannot be loyal to the company and to your union and if you prefer the union to the company that pays you your wages, well and good. It is not necessary to mince matters. You five men are discharged and you will get your pay at once. The others can return to work, but they cannot continue to work and belong to the union. This shall not be a union freight house while I am in charge. The company reserves the right to conduct its own business, and while I am doing this of my own accord, I am satisfied my superior officers will find no fault with it."

The Edict Far Reaching.

Altogether there were twenty-three union men. Ten were discharged and the remainder withdrew from the union. It leaks out in connection with the Pennsylvania Central affairs here that where there were nine members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers on the Indianapolis division three weeks ago but three are left and those expect dismissal within twenty-four hours. Thus it is plainly evident that the edict is far reaching and will include engineers, firemen, brakemen, conductors, switchmen and even freight handlers. In other words every department of labor on the road banding themselves into a body for mutual benefits will be asked to quit their jobs or their secret orders. The company's actions are possibly due to strikes which are apprehended during the World's fair. The more formidable the labor organization the better it is enabled to demand an increase in pay or successfully conduct a strike. By nonunionizing their force of men a general strike is utterly impossible. When it is considered that the Pennsylvania road is the greatest in the world, which employs thousands of men, it can be seen how long the company may be in successfully weeding out their union men.

Fear Another Car Famine.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 9.—All the Kansas City roads which a week or two ago complained of a shortage of cars, now report a sufficient number on hand to meet the demand. The relief is due to a marked decrease in the volume of business and not to a new supply of cars. The relief is only temporary, however, and any fair increase in the traffic would result in a recurrence of the trouble. The western roads are still scantily supplied with cars and unless more can be obtained soon the spring traffic will suffer from another car famine.

A Grain Blockade.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—The grain blockade in this city has attained formidable dimensions. For a long time the elevators have been crowded to their utmost capacity and have not been able to handle the receipts. This caused a freight car famine, as the cars are kept on the track for long periods of time owing to the impossibility of unloading them. The Burlington route has issued an order to its agents directing them to refuse grain for St. Louis or East St Louis or points beyond if billed to St. Louis or East St. Louis firms.

Governor Hogg May Oppose Mills.

AUSTIN, Jan. 9.—The legislature will convene next Tuesday and among other duties is the election of a United States senator. Mr. Mills is the only avowed candidate, but for some time there has been rumors that Governor Hogg may enter the race and should he do so it is claimed, with a show of reason, that he will beat Mills, who is exceedingly unpopular with the Populist members. It is said that with the Populist members Governor Hogg could beat Mills, as his friends are in the majority in both houses

What Texas Farmers Want.

DALLAS, Jan. 9.—A petition to congress is being prepared by farmers and Alliance men asking for another appropriation of $21,500,000 for construction of a people's railroad from the Gulf of Mexico to the British possessions. It is claimed that the petition will receive over a million signatures.

Burglars Raid a Temple of Justice.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Burglars entered the clerk's offices of the court of special sessions in the Tombs building some time last night, and attempted to break open the safe in Clerk Keating's private office, but were evidently frightened off before they finished the job.

GROUND IN THE ICE.

A Steamer Crushed and Sunk in the Ohio at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—It requires a stretch of the imagination to picture 8,000,000 tons of ice moving at five miles an hour down the Ohio river. The ice in forming a gorge in the river may be six feet thick and more or less solid. Its nip on the bank of the river, assisted by curving banks holds it stationary. The current of a rising stream, especially at the present stage of the river, thirty feet and rising, is a constant force tending to tear the gorge loose. Floating ice affords another power to tear the gorge from the banks.

All steamers on the river at the port of Cincinnati have been keeping up steam. Coal fleets have been covered with men night and day.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon this mighty glacier of 3,000,000 tons began to move with a horrible groan and the hills echoed with terrific screeching of a score of steam whistles. Nineteen steamers and a hundred coal barges, empty or loaded had but two or three inches of oak plank to present resistance to this ponderous aggregation of power. Again and again the ponderous chains that held the steamers and the wharf boats to their moorings were parted and as often skillful hands repaired them.

By 9 o'clock last night all apparent danger to the steamers at the landing was over. The gorge had passed and the river was comparatively clear. One towboat, the Matthewson, owned by Marmet & Co., valued at $5,000, was sunk and destroyed.

The gorge that moved past Cincinnati extended from Coney Island above the mouth of the Little Miami to below Anderson's ferry, a distance of nearly eighteen miles. For ten miles below this the water was clear and open. Then came another gorge, beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami and extending below Lawrenceburg. This lower gorge with its doomed coal fleets crashed into it an hour it cut and now both are grinding their way with a terrific roaring far down the Ohio river at the rate of five or six miles an hour. Here is the nearest approximation of destruction of coal fleets: Forty-five loaded barges and sixty empty barges, $200 000. This includes the boats that were carried away last Friday. Not one cent of insurance is held on any of this property. The heaviest losers are the Winfred Company, thirty full barges and eleven empties.

A Prison Model for the Fair.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 9.—A convict serving a long term in the Western penitentiary is making a model of that institution and when finished it will be placed on exhibition in one of the national buildings in the World's fair. The base buildings and walls are all being made of wood and a good deal of work is being done in the carpenter shop of the prison. It will require hundreds of pieces of wood to make the model. Each piece will be glued. The face work of the model will be covered with sand composition, giving it the appearance of stone. The model will be 13 feet long and the main buildings will be about 10 inches in height, and where the towers of the prison appear it will be 17 or 18 inches high.

Iron Hall Decision.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—An important decree was rendered by Judge Klein in the case of Romer L. Bishop against the Supreme Sitting, Order of Iron Hall, in which Breckenridge Jones was appointed receiver of the order for the state of Missouri. The decree proceeds to confirm the appointment as receiver, and authorizes Mr. Jones to take into his possession and hold all property belonging to the defendant corporation found in the state. He is further given full power to sue in his name as receiver and collect from all agents, attorneys, branches and bankers of the order all moneys, claims, demands, etc., of every description held by them for the order.

Berks County Tillers of the Soil

READING, Pa., Jan. 9.—The forty-first annual meeting of the Berks County Agricultural society was held in the court house Saturday. The report of the secretary, Cyrus T. Fox, showed that the net proits of the last fair had been $2,500 and that the society was in a flourishing condition. The following officers were elected: President, James McGowan; vice presidents, James Van Buskirk, Reuben W. Scherer, E M Zerr, John M Moyer, William Rose Davies; secretary, Cyrus T. Fox, treasurer Milford N Retter; corresponding secretary, Stephen M Meredith; auditors, W Van Reed, A. J. Brumbach, librarian Cyrus T. Fox.

Nailed Up the Pew.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Father Fitzgerald, of Charlotte, who was convicted last week of assault and battery upon Mrs. Clark, a parishioner, has nailed up the pew of Patrick Keon, a leading merchant and one of the leaders in the proceedings against the priest. Father Fitzgerald made the following statement: "For the past thirteen years Mr Keon has been antagonistic to me, to the church and to the school, and after his conduct in the court how could I consistently act otherwise than I have."

A Funeral Every Day.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—A special from Joliet, Ills., says the black diphtheria is still raging in that county, it being worse in the village of Symerton. In the family of Nicholas Younker there were seven deaths in one week, there being a funeral every day for a week. Six were members of the family and the seventh a nurse. Death also reaped a rich harvest in the family of Albert Younker. He lost a wife and three children. Schools, churches and all holiday gatherings were closed.

Want the Fair Open Sunday.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan 9.—The question of Sunday opening of the World's fair is to receive attention at the hands of the Illinois legislature according to a joint resolution introduced in the senate by Senator Johnson, of Cook county. The resolution requests the representatives in congress from the state of Illinois to secure a modification of existing legislation respecting the exposition, so as to permit opening on Sunday.

The Vandalia Will Follow Suit.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan 9.—The management of the Vandalia railroad has determined to follow the example of the Pennsylvania and discharge all freight handlers who refuse to leave their union

VOTING FOR PRESIDENT.

The Electoral Colleges in Forty-four States Meet.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. The electors chosen to carry out the will of the people expressed at the polls last November met in the capitols of the various states at noon yesterday to discharge that duty. After having cast their votes for president and vice president, these electors will sign three certificates of the result. One of these will be delivered to an elector appointed to take charge of it and carry it in person to the seat of government and deliver it to the president of the senate. The second certificate is sent by mail to the same destination and the third is delivered to the United States district judge for the district in which the electors meet. So far but thirty of the states have complied with the law requiring the result of the vote to be filed with the senate, although the election was held two months ago.

These states are as follows: Washington West Virginia, Massachusetts, Idaho, Vermont, Virginia, Mississippi, Nevada, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Arkansas, Connecticut, Ohio, Florida, Maine, New Jersey, Texas, Illinois, Georgia, Colorado, North Carolina, Alabama, New Hampshire, Delaware Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska

Congress is required to be in joint session to count the electoral vote at 1 o'clock on the second Wednesday in February after the meeting of the electors, which will be Feb. 8. Meanwhile each body will have appointed two tellers, whose duty it will be to read the vote. A few moments before 1 o'clock of the 8th of February the senate will proceed in a body to the hall of the house.

The president of the senate will preside over the joint assembly, with the speaker of the house sitting at his left. The certificates will then be opened by the president of the senate in the alphabetical order of the states and handed to the tellers who will read them and note the result. It is possible that objection may be raised to the states of California, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio and Oregon, and in this event the law provides that the two houses shall separate, consider the objections and report their findings. The count cannot proceed until each objection has been disposed of.

After the certificates have all been read the tellers deliver the result to the president who, in accordance with the facts makes the proper announcement. This announcement is declared by law, and will be a sufficient and constitutional declaration of the election of Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson. This will conclude all formalities previous to the inauguration.

Pennsylvania Electors Meet.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10.—The Pennsylvania presidential electors met in the senate chamber yesterday. B F. Jones, of Pittsburg, was chosen president of the college. There were but two absentees—John L. Lawson and James H. Lindsay, of Allegheny county. Their places were filled by the election of George B. Graham, of Allegheny, and William E. Lewis, of Delaware county, as substitutes. The college cast the vote of the state for Benjamin Harrison for president and Whitelaw Reid for vice president. Hon William Wood, of Philadelphia, was selected to carry one certificate to Washington and J. Francis Dunlap the other to the United States district court in Philadelphia. Governor Pattison was introduced and briefly addressed the electors.

How Ohio's Vote Was Cast.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 10.—The Ohio members of the electoral college met in the senate chamber yesterday. Alonzo Dar ford was made chairman and W. B. Gaitree secretary. Twenty-two votes were cast for Benjamin Harrison for president and one by James P. Seward, of Mansfield for Grover Cleveland. Mr. Seward was cordially received by his fellow-electors, and was equal to the occasion. He is the first Democratic presidential elector in Ohio in forty years.

AGREED TO ARBITRATE

The Trouble About Fees Between Ohio Secretaries of State

COLUMBUS Jan 10.—The row about fees between ex-Secretary of State Ryan and Secretary Poorman is to be settled by arbitration instead of the courts.

The secretary of state is allowed $1,000 a year in fees in addition to his salary. When Mr Ryan resigned his office to accept the directorship of the Ohio commission of the World's Columbian exposition, he had appropriated the full amount. This Mr Poorman claimed was unfair, as the spirit of the law meant that the fee could only be taken by serving a full year. Ryan, however, refused to return $750, which was the amount demanded by Mr Poorman, and suit was commenced.

Matters have finally been adjusted, and Judges Nash and Owen will make a decision which is to be final.

Will Go in Squads.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 10.—The new law abolishing fees for the delivery of prisoners to the penitentiary has gone into effect, and hereafter sheriffs will have no inducement to send them one at a time Heretofore all expenses and per diem were paid, and it rarely happened that two prisoners were brought from the same county on the same day When Vandeburg had twenty-two under sentence at one time not more than two or three of them arrived at the prison on the same day and the same is true of other counties Now only mileage is allowed

A Big Quarry Syndicate

READING, Pa., Jan 10.—The recent lease by a syndicate of Philadelphians of nearly all the large granite quarries at Falls of French Creek is followed by the information that the Delaware and Lancaster railroad, running to that place will probably be leased by the same party and the quarries and railroad will be operated on a most extensive scale Hundreds of men will be given work getting out granite, much of which will be converted into Belgian blocks

No Opposition to Chairman Wright.

HARRISBURG Jan 10.—The state Democratic committee will meet in the board of trade rooms, this city, on the 18th inst., to elect a chairman and secretary There appears to be no opposition to the selection of Chairman Wright and Secretary Nead

THE MARKETS

Monetary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from 3½ to 5 per cent., last loan at 4 per cent, and closing offered at 4 per cent

Prime mercantile paper 5½@7 per cent.

Sterling exchange quiet and firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85½ for 60 days and $4 87½ for demand; posted rates, $4 86½@4 88¾; commercial paper, $4.85@4 87

Government bonds dull and steady; southern state bonds dull and heavy.

The Pittsburg Market.

PITTSBURG, Jan 10.

BUTTER Elgin creamery, 33@35c; Ohio brands, 29@30c; choice to fancy dairy and country roll, 23@25c; fair to medium grades, 18@22c; low grades, 12@16c, cooking, 9@11c; grease, 6@8c.

CHEESE—Ohio, full made, 11½@12c; summer made, 10½@11c, New York, 11¾@12c; fancy Wisconsin Swiss blocks, 14½@15c, do b-icks, 13@13½c, Wisconsin sweitzer, in tubs, 13½@13½c limberger 10½@11c; Ohio Swiss, 13@14c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, 34@34c; special marks, 32c; cold storage, 27@28c.

POULTRY—Live—Spring chickens, 45@55c per pair; old chickens 60@75c ducks, 65@75c; geese $1 15@1 25; turkeys, 11@12c per pound. Dressed—Chickens 13@15c per pound; ducks, 15@16c; geese 9@10c, turkeys, 15@17c

WHEAT—No 2 red 75@76c, No 3 red, 71@72c.

CORN—No 2 yellow ear, 51@51½c, high mixed ear, 50@50½c; mixed ear, 48½@49c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 46 @ 46c high mixed shelled, 45@45½c, mixed shelled, 43@44c

OATS—No white, 39½@40c; No 2 white, 38@39½c; extra No 3 white, 38@38½c; No. 3 37@37½c; mixed 35@36c

HAY Choice timothy $15.00@15.50, No. 1 timothy, $14.50@14.50 No 2 timothy, $12.75@13.00 mixed hay and timothy, $13.25@13.50; packing $ @ 50 No 1 clover mixed $10 @10.50, No 2 do $9.00@9.50 wagon hay $17.00 @19.00

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY Pa. Jan 10.

CATTLE Receipts 2,11, market firm, prime $5.25@5.50 good $5@5.80, good butchers', $4.50@4.75 rough cattle $3.75@4.00; medium steers, $4 @4.50 light stockers, $3.75@4.25 good fat cows and heifers $3.25@4.00 bulls, stags and bologna cows $2.50@3.50, fresh cows and springers $20@50 each calves, 6@7c heavy and thin calves 3@4

HOGS Receipts the past week have been light, with a good demand. The market ruled strong and prices today are 10 to 15c higher than the day week, best tops $7.90@7.95; best mixed, $7.85@7.90, best Yorkers $7.75@7.75; fair Yorkers, $7.60@7.70, pigs, $7.60@7.65; roughs, $6.75@7.50.

SHEEP—Supply fair, market strong on sheep, slow on lambs at unchanged prices: extra, $5.10@5.40; good, $4.65@4.85, fair, $3.40@4.25; common, $1.00@2.50, yearlings, $3.50@5.25; good to prime lambs, $5.80@6.30; common to fair lambs, $3.50@4.80.

Cincinnati Cattle Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.

HOGS—Market strong; receipts 3,777 head; shipments, 1,017 head; common, $6.85@7.75; fair to good light $7.20@7.50 do packing, $7.35@7.70; butchers', $7.70@7.85.

CATTLE—Market strong; receipts 189 head; shipments, 96 head; common, $2.25@3.00; good to choice, $4.25@4.75

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, December 29, 1892:

GRAIN MARKET.	
Wheat, per bushel	65—70
Rye, per bushel	60
Oats	32
Corn	45—50
Barley	70
Wool	20—26
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$7 50—$8 00
Timothy Seed	$1 75—$2 00
Bran, per 100 lbs	75
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$7 0 —$9 00
PRODUCE.	
Choice Butter per pound	24
Eggs per dozen	25
Lard per pound	10
Hams per pound	10
Shoulders	8
Sides	8
Cheese per pound	11—12
White Beans per bushel	$1.75
Potatoes	70—75
Onions	00
Apples	60—85
Evaporated Apples, choice	15
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt per barrel	$1.15—$1.20

Heart Disease Curable

The truth of this statement may be doubted by many, but when Dr. Franklin Miles, the eminent Indiana specialist, claims that Heart Disease is curable and proves it by thousands of testimonials of wonderful cures by his New Heart Cure; it attracts the attention of the millions suffering with short breath, Palpitation, Irregular Pulse, wind in stomach, paine in side or shoulder, smothering spells, Fainting, Dropsy, etc. A. F. Davis, Silver Creek, Neb., by using four bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, was completely cured after twelve years suffering from Heart Disease. The wonderful remedy is sold by Z. T. Baltzly. Books free.

Nervous Prostration.

A large manufacturer, whose affairs were very much embarrassed, and who was overworked and broken down with nervous exhaustion, went to a celebrated specialist. He was told that the only thing needed was to be relieved of care and worry, and have a change of thought. This doctor was more considerate of his patient's health than of his financial circumstances He ought to have advised him to use Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, the best remedy for nervous prostration, sleeplessness, dizziness, headache, ill effects of spirite, tobacco, coffee, opium etc. Thousands testify to cures. Book and trial bottle free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, Ia., desire to inform the public that they are manufacturers of the most successful preparation that has yet been produced for coughs, colds and croup It will loosen and relieve a sever cold in less time than any other treatment. The article referred to is Chamberlain's Coug Remedy. It is a medicine that has won fame and popularity on its merits and one that can always be depended upon. It is the only known remedy that will prevent croup. It must be tried to be appreciated. It is put up in 50 cent and $1 bottles. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists.

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ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.

SPRAINS.

MT. PLEASANT, TEXAS, June 20, 1888.

Suffered 8 months with strain of back; could not walk straight; used two bottles of **St. Jacobs Oil**, was cured. No pain in 18 months.

M. J. WALLACE.

SAINT JACOBS OIL TRY IT

BRUISES.

PITTSBURG, PA., 302 Wylie Ave., Jan. 29, '87

One of my workmen fell from a ladder, he sprained and bruised his arm very badly. He used **St. Jacobs Oil** and was cured in four days.

FRANZ X. GOELZ

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

KIND WORDS FROM THE London Medical Adviser

—OF ONE OF—

Ohio's Most Prominent Medical Men

Dr. H. Russell Burner, Ex-Surgeon 1st Regiment of the Army of Ohio, P. M.

[From the Medical Adviser.]

Among the great inventors and discoverers of the present day no one achievement stands out with more brilliancy and great value and true worth than that of Dr. H. Russell Burner, of the United States, whose portrait we give above. Dr. Burner has been a prominent figure in the medical world for a number of years, always standing abreast with the first talent in the land, and always leading in the many new discoveries, and improved methods in the treatment of chronic, difficult and long standing diseases, and diseases of the blood and nervous system, which has been Dr. Burner's specialty for many years, but his latest and probably his greatest discovery, or that which will save the greatest number of lives and enable physicians to cut short the pain and suffering of prolonged sickness caused from so called catarrhal condition of the nose, throat, lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, blood, etc., in his positive proof chemically and microscopically, that all of these diseases are of a parasiticide nature, and can be cured by such treatment as will destroy the parasite locally, and improve the digesting and blood making organs, so as to stop fermentation in the stomach and alimentary canal, as he proves that these germs or parasites can only develop and reproduce themselves where there is imperfect digestion and fermentation, as the Bacteria is the offspring of the first stages of decay and fermentation. How many lives might have been saved and how much suffering avoided if this fact had been known years ago. Dr. Burner has gone so far as to remove these parasites from catarrhal cases from the nose, throat, kidneys, liver and blood, as well as other diseased organs of the body, and proved by the most thorough microscopic examination, that they are one and the same parasite, and produced from the same cause. Then he shows again by the application of certain remedial agents that he can destroy the life of the parasite, externally and internally and prevent its further formation which absolutely means a permanent cure. Out of eight thousand cases treated by his improved method, and examined at different times for more than two years, not one case had relapsed or returned, which shows the treatment produces a permanent cure, and we would advise physicians of all schools not to be jealous, and overlook the great benefit to be derived from adopting Dr. H. Russell Burner's new method, but give it a fair trial.

London, December 1.

DR. H. RUSSELL BURNER, the greatest living specialist who has cured more long standing diseases of the Brain, Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Kidneys, Urinary and Reproductive organs than any man living, will be at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, O, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1893. One day only.

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Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Charles London, late of Stark County, O., deceased. Dated the 4th day of January, 1893.

JOHN W. BARNABY, Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been appointed executor of the estate of John Moseman, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 6th day of December, 1893.

GOTTLEIB FLEIG, Executor

Notice of Appointment.

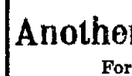
The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the Estate of Christian Wagner late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 13th day of December 1892.

ABRAHAM FASNACHT, Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Jessias J. Bordner. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment, and creditors will present their claims duly authenticated to the undersigned for allowance. Dated the 12th day of December 1892.

SAMUEL B. STERN, Assignee.



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